Sunday Edition.

COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE.

Eight Pages.

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FINANCIAL UPHEAVAL.

Cause of the Monetary Disturbance Now Revealed.

Baring Brothers of London Threatened With Failure.

Rothschilds and Bank of England Come to Their Relief.

Panic Prevailed on Stock Exchange in New York for a Time.

Baring Bros' Trouble.

LONDON, November 15.—The Times, referring to the financial situation, says "The city has passed through a crisis verging upon a panic. The worst is over. The Bank of England by prompt action has arrested a lamentable catastrophe by providing vast reinforcement to its stock of gold to meet the exceptional demands and also prevent the downfall of one of the greatest and most respected English financial houses, which if it had fallen would have brought ruin in the wide spread ruin of a large number of smaller but important firms."

The banking house referred to by the Times is Baring Bros & Co. They have been helped through by the Bank of England, the Rothschilds and several London joint stock banks, who made large advances to the firm. Baring Bros' position is now believed to be secure.

The London Situation.

NEW YORK, November 15.—The Evening Sun says. The facts in regard to the extraordinary monetary situation which has prevailed in London for the past ten days, may be summed up authoritatively as follows: Owing to the extent of their operations in railroads and land in South America, the Barings have been more or less embarrassed over six months. Last Thursday week, at the conclusion of business, they decided it was impossible for them to continue. On Friday, the 7th, they notified the directors of the Bank of England, who convened, startling the whole financial world by raising the rate. The proceeding was most unprecedented, and called a halt in speculation at every money center in the world. The present week has been one of most painful suspense in banking circles, and this feeling reacted in a minor degree in New York, where only a few of the more important houses having European connections have been aware of the real nature of the difficulty in London. The article goes on to say that of the eleven million pounds furnished the Barings, the Bank of England furnished seven million pounds, other members of the relief party the remainder. The Barings are allowed three years to readjust their affairs. All actual peril is now believed to be past.

New York Stocks.

NEW YORK, November 15, 10.45 a. m. Stocks opened active and excited. Northern Pacific went up 2, but on rumors of financial trouble in London, prices declined. The market is now active, excited and weak: Atchison, 54, went down since last night.

NEW YORK, November 15. Private cables were received before the opening of the stock exchange announcing troubles of Baring Bros., stating that the Bank of England, the Rothschilds and others had taken up the accounts of Baring Bros., amounting to £13,000,000; it created a profound sensation. A conference of brokers was at once held, and it was decided to have brokers in every stock that could be handled to bid an advanced price at the opening to avert a sudden check. As the result, prices for nearly all active stocks opened above last night's close, but the advantage could not be held, and soon a scene of wild excitement and positive panic existed in all portions of the list; stocks were thrown over in a most reckless manner, and the losses in the first hour exceeded anything seen since the present decline began. Every one was trying to sell out their holdings without regard to loss or gain. The dealings were simply enormous and the rapidity with which quotations melted away was something unprecedented, there being no halt in the downward movement before the end of the hour.

Lackawanna dropped 8 to 124. Jersey Central 6, Northwestern 4, Rock Island 4, Pullman 5½. Atchison 5½, most other active stocks 2 to 4. Villards were the best held and showed less excitement, but the recent heavy shrinkages in these stocks left less room for further losses. The downward movement was finally stayed, however, and at 11 30 a better tone prevails, with some improvement in prices.

NEW YORK, November 15.—At 11 a.m. a semi-panic prevailed; prices gave way and the brokers were dismayed at the prospect. Lackawanna led the downward rush with a decline of 9 per cent, from 132½ to 123½. Atchison sold down to 54, Rock Island to 63½ and Sugar to 50, the lowest prices on record for these stocks. Canada Southern and other regular dividend payers were thrown over as well as speculative stocks, Canada Southern dropping to 48 after 11.15.

The panic was really caused by the following cable from London

"The guarantee fund to Baring Bros & Co. it stated to amount to £10,000,000 sterling. The various financial, banking and discount houses guaranteeing the accounts state that the crisis is over, and a failure has been averted."

Kidder, Peabody & Co., agents here for Baring Bros. & Co., London, say they have private advices from London that the trouble has been completely arranged. The trouble was doubtless caused by the depression of Argentine securities.

NEW YORK, November 15, noon—The bank statement shows a surplus increase of $1,711,000. The banks hold $[illegible] less than the requirement. Money is easy at 5 to 6 per cent, but silver lies. Better London advices caused a reaction at the last hour. The market is now regular, to 4 per cent, for Lackawanna.

Financiers Confident.

NEW YORK, November 15.—Several prominent financiers to day expressed a feeling that the worst had been reached. Russell Sage said: "The market is all right, with plenty of assets to fall back on, and so is London. The action there towards realizing guarantee funds by bankers and capitalists following on our similar action here will restore confidence in a few days."

S. V. White, Drexel, Morgan & Co., J. [illegible]

Budget From Berlin.

(Copyrighted by New York Associated Press.)

BERLIN, November 15.—Prof. Koch holds supreme sway over public interest. The publication of the professor's statement yesterday has intensified the excitement both here and abroad, and from every centre of Europe and America telegrams of inquiry are pouring in upon Koch, Pfuhl, Gerlach, Bergmann and the other medical men who are known to be engaged in treating patients by the new method. Koch's clinique in Alorechts strasse, the imperial sanitary institute, Reichsges und heitsamt, where Gerlach and other Kochists are at work, are swamped with letters and personal applications. Many medical men, including a number of English and American physicians have been studying the process under Dr. Levy in the small wards of a hospital at No. 20 Pruselaur strasse, where Professor Koch first achieved striking results with small means. Here since October 8th prominent cures of consumption have been in progress. In order to meet the pressure on every another hospital is about to be established in the Alexander plaza, where the Hotel Germania is being transformed into wards having 150 beds for consumptives.

The secret of the composition of the lymph has been communicated to Professors Bergmann, Franzel, Berger, Levy and other influential of Professor Koch here; also to Professor Weigart, of Frankfort; Dr. Rast, chief of the Hamburg hospital, and Professor Nothnagel, of the Vienna university. Professor Nothnagel, addressing the students in the university, said: "We face one of the greatest intellectual achievements in the province of medicine for centuries past. Professor Koch's discovery has a far wider scope than Jenner's, and is, perhaps, the grandest feat in the history of science."

The reception of the government bills announced from the throne is generally favorable. The Tagblatt regrets that no hope is held out of an adjustment of taxation, but rejoices over the fact that any surplus income derived from the new arrangement of taxation will be devoted to the lightening of internal taxation.

Herr Miquel is expected to give a grand exposition in defense of his policy on Thursday, at which Prince Bismarck will probably be present.

The leading feature of the primary election bill concerns religious instruction. The bill provides that every child should be educated in its own creed, and that classes on religious knowledge should be conducted by the respective religious bodies, the representatives of such bodies in each community being authorized to preside over the classes. The classes for instruction in the evangelic and Catholic creeds will be instructed by the parish pastor or priest.

The will of Archduke John of Austria was opened in Vienna to day. By the terms of the will, the archduke leaves everything to Milly S Tubel, his morganatic wife. To the document is affixed the proof of the marriage. The will will be contested as invalid under the Austrian law. The archduke had £18,000 in gold with him.

The fund for the Bismarck memorial here has reached 840,000 marks.

Barnum Seriously Ill.

BRIDGEPORT, November 15.—P. T. Barnum, the octogenarian showman, lies dangerously ill at Marini, his handsome residence in this city. For a week he has been confined to his bed, suffering an attack of influenza in its most malignant form. Barnum has not been well since his return from Denver two weeks ago. He has been complaining of his health, and had been seen but seldom in public, when last Saturday he was seized with an attack, which compelled him to keep his room.

Wyoming's Senators.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., November 15.—J. M. Carey, ex delegate to congress, was to-day elected United States senator from Wyoming. He received every one of the 39 republican votes in the legislature, while George W. Baxter, the late democratic candidate for governor, received the vote of every democrat. The democrats are hopelessly in the minority. The second senator will be elected Monday.

Thrown from the Track.

PITTSBURG, November 15.—A fast west bound express on the B. & O. jumped the track six miles east of Clarksburg, West Va., this morning and collided with the sleeper of a work train. Cars were wrecked and the track torn up. On the working train Jas Floyd and J. S. Armstrong, bosses, were fatally hurt. In the postal car Clerks Charles Dean, George Henry and Wm. Borden were seriously hurt.

No Troops Out

CHICAGO, November 15.—Inquiry at General Miles' headquarters this morning elicited the statement that no troops have been ordered into the field against the Indians as reported in a Washington dispatch last night. Colonel Sumner was merely ordered to report at Chicago in the ordinary routine of army changes.

One Day in Jail.

DENVER, November 15.—Judge Decker this afternoon sentenced ex City Detectives Socker and Watrous, recently convicted for ill treatment of prisoners. Watrous received one day in jail and a fine of $10 and costs, and Crocker was assessed $15 and costs.

Soldiers in a Wreck.

PATONIA, November 15.—A railway train from Askab, with a large number of soldiers, was derailed near here. Thirty persons were killed and 40 injured.

General Sanches Captured.

LA LIBERTAD, November 15.—Advices have been received from Honduras that General Sanches has been captured by the forces under President Bogran, and that the revolution is probably at an end.

O'SHEA DIVORCE CASE.

Trial of This Celebrated Case Begun in London.

Mrs. O'Shea and Parnell Refuse to Defend Themselves.

A Sensation Caused by the Collapse of the Defense.

Counsel at the Petitioner Produces Their Testimony.

O'Shea Divorce Case

LONDON, November 15.—The trial of the O'Shea divorce case opened this morning before a special jury. Parnell, co respondent, was not represented by counsel. O'Shea was the only prominent figure present. Lewis briefly opened the case for the petitioner. He said as he understood the case the respondent denied that she had committed adultery, as did also the co respondent. The respondent further alleged that the petitioner connived at her adultery and wilfully separated himself from her. Lockwood, counsel for Mrs. O'Shea, stated that he did not intend to cross-examine any of the witnesses for the petitioner. He would not call any witnesses on behalf of Mrs. O'Shea or take any part in the proceedings.

Sir Edward Clark, solicitor general, of the counsel for Captain O'Shea, said that Lockwood's announcement seriously altered the position now that neither Parnell nor Mrs. O'Shea would take part in the case. It was, therefore, undefended. That continuous acts of adultery had been committed by the respondent and co-respondent would be placed beyond doubt. Witnesses would prove that while respondent was visiting in Bedford square she was visited by Parnell, who went under the name of Smith. At another house he visited her as Stuart. On one occasion he had to escape by a balcony to avoid O'Shea. Respondent and Parnell actually lived together at Eastbourne and Brighton. Parnell could not face the evidence. He allowed judgment to go by default because he dared not go into the witness box. He did not wonder at Parnell's refusal to answer charges of faithlessness, falsehood and betrayal of friendship of a man who trusted him. O'Shea stood for parliament in '80. He was then introduced to Parnell, who dined with him and Mrs. O'Shea, Mrs. Steele being one of the party. Nothing excited O'Shea's suspicion until 1881, when Parnell visited respondent at Eltham. His annoyance over Parnell's approaches to his wife led O'Shea to send a challenge. Mrs. Steele saw Parnell, who assured her there was no ground for jealous suspicions. The petition for divorce, he said, was filed December last. Parnell then put in a simple denial. Mrs. O'Shea made a denial and counter charge against her husband, alleging that he had committed adultery with a number of persons, including her own sister, Mrs. Steele. She also charged him with cruelty and havitual adultery for years. The plea almost amounted to a confession of adultery. The husband would be able to absolutely disprove every possible suggestion against him. He could show the charges of connivance were groundless, that when O'Shea first heard of the intimacy he challenged Parnell to a duel. Mrs Steele afterwards said affectionate relations between O'Shea and his wife continued. Parnell was again invited to Eltham. In '82, after Parnell had been released from Kilmainham jail, he renewed his visits to Eltham. He almost habitually slept there. Parnell used to drive from parliament to Eltham, and Mrs O'Shea would go down stairs to meet him. Sometimes she slept away from the house when Parbell was not there. O'Shea wrote his wife, remonstrating against his visits. Furious scenes occurred between them. On one occasion he found a portmanteau belonging to Parnell at his house and carried it off, throwing it out at a railway station.

Sir Edward Clark further said the same night an angry scene occurred between O'Shea and his wife and the former leaving Wanburst lodge where they were staying walked to London. The following day he went to Mrs. Steele's house and told her what had happened. It was then he challenged Mr. Parnell, but the quarrel was arranged through Mrs Steele's assurances. In April, 1883, Mrs O'Shea and her family went to Bedford square, Brighton. Her husband used to go there from time to time. When he was not there a strange gentleman was a constant visitor. Mrs Dawson, who keeps the house, and two servants would tell the jury who the stranger was, and would prove that the pair were sometimes locked in Mrs O'Shea bedroom together.

At another house Parnell also visited the respondent. He was careful always to keep out of the way of O'Shea, escaping by way of a back balcony to avoid the captain and afterward going to the front of the house and presenting himself as though just arrived. O'Shea went abroad ill, and during his absence Parnell lived at Eltham. Rumors reached O'Shea about his wife and Parnell, and he wrote to Mrs O'Shea for an explanation. He also wrote to Parnell saying "You have behaved very badly to cause a scandal by your continued visits." To this Parnell replied: "I don't know any reason or cause for any scandal." Mrs O'Shea also wrote to her husband, pointing out that the children's chance of inheriting the property of their aunt, Mrs Woods, would be damaged by a scandal. This occurred in 1884. After that a new room was built for Parnell, with access to the respondent's room.

The papers described a carriage accident that happened to Parnell, at Eltham. O'Shea saw the paragraph and telegraphed to his wife, asking her its meaning. Her reply, which was couched in affectionate terms, said: "I have not the slightest idea of what it means, unless it is intended to get a rise out of you. It has been made by Healy & Co. It is better not to retaliate, for it is as fightinz with a sweep; you are sure to get dirty." She also sent her husband a letter which she alleged she had received from Parnell, which was false and invented. The letter was concocted purely for the purpose of being shown to O'Shea.

Sir Edward next told of a scene that occurred at Carlsbad. O'Shea was staying there. A lady who was reading a paper read aloud a paragraph in which O'Shea's name appeared, when suddenly she stammered and was unable to proceed, and everybody of course became curious. The paragraph referred to the relations of the respondent and Parnell during the absence of her husband.

How utterly untrue were her declarations to her husband that she knew [illegible] Lockwood [illegible] 1886 they occupied that house together in St Johns road until [illegible]. After this they occupied [illegible] Stanley road, East [illegible] of whom place Parnell's service was assisting. This occurred before [illegible] 1886 after the respondent's [illegible] Parnell [illegible] house [illegible] Brighton. The gentleman after [illegible] name to Clement [illegible] Mrs O'Shea was frequently at the house, calling [illegible] the coast of the occupant. The [illegible] with a crow distance of [illegible].

The [illegible] was taken by Mrs O'Shea and Clem [illegible] Hampton park [illegible] Clement Priestman, of Brighton, and Parnell, of the house of [illegible] the two gentlemen in one case. These facts proved that the petitioner [illegible] the respondent guilty to the fact, and charged O'Shea of the charge of connivance. The respondent and Mr Parnell used this house together from 1887 until 1889, she calling herself the sister of Captain Parnell. At this [illegible] would be proved.

Mr O'Shea said: I received a letter from my son Gerald. On April 1 I saw Mrs O'Shea and had a long and painful interview with her. I showed her my son's letter.

The letter referred to was then read by Mr. Inderwick. It communicated matters relative to the visit of Parnell to Mrs O'Shea. The writer said he had heard the voice of "that awful scoundrel, Parnell," talking to the dog. He further said he would have liked to have knocked him down, but he did not wish to upset his mother, who had told him that Parnell had only come to dinner, and would soon be gone. "Perhaps," the letter continued, "I ought to have kicked him. You, however, know more about these things than I do. But if you wish me to kick him it shall be done on the first opportunity."

Witness continued: "I know nothing about Parnell's horses being placed in the stables. I did not know of my wife living in Regent's park. After that I heard that Parnell had been living with Mrs. O'Shea at Brighton. I then filed a petition for divorce."

Caroline Peters, a widow residing in Cheltenham, was the next witness. She testified that towards the end of 1883 she was care-taker of a house at West Brighton which she let to Captain and Mrs. O'Shea. Two days after the family arrived, a gentleman appeared whom she identified as Parnell. He went by the name of Charles Stewart. He sometimes called when O'Shea was there. He used to drive out with Mrs. O'Shea at night time. They were together in the dining room for several hours, on one occasion with the door locked. They were in other rooms with the door locked. The young ladies said their mother did not want to be disturbed when she had anybody with her. Parnell kept frequently in the house when O'Shea was not there. He was in the drawing room one time with Mrs. O'Shea with the door locked when O'Shea rang the front door bell. Parnell escaped from the house and then went to the front door, rang the bell and asked to see O'Shea. He did not escape by the stairs. There was a balcony outside the window and there were two fire escapes in the house. [Laughter.] Witness saw Mrs O'Shea once go up stairs, pull down the blinds and go into Parnell's bedroom. Mrs O'Shea carried up hot water to Parnell's bedroom.

The court here adjourned the case until Monday. The refusal of Mrs O'Shea to make any defense in the action for divorce brought against her by her husband, and the failure of Mr Parnell to appear in court to refute the charges made against him in the matter, have caused an immense sensation. The utter collapse of the defense is tantamount to an acknowledgment of guilt to the court, and will result in Mr. Parnell being condemned to pay the costs of the divorce proceedings.

Still Fighting the Central

DENVER, November 15.—At this morning's session of the Knights of Labor a resolution was introduced by Mr. Lee, of New York, that a committee of three be appointed, of which Grand Master Workman Powderly shall be one, whose duty it shall be to inquire into the cause of the New York Central strike, and if it be found that the company discharged men simply because they were Knights and placed in their positions men who were incompetent, thereby endangering the lives of the public and forfeiting the charter of the company, that a bill be drafted and introduced in the next general assembly of New York for the purpose of turning the affairs of the company over to the state. The resolution was adopted unanimously.

Another resolution was introduced which almost created a riot among the delegates. The excitement ran so high that no adjournment was had at noon, and the most heated discussion was kept up until 7 o'clock this evening, when an adjournment was taken until Monday without any final disposition having been made of the troublesome resolution. The delegates refuse to divulge the cause of the trouble, but by outsiders it is believed to be some serious charge against Grand Master Powderly.

A resolution introduced early in the day to elect officers every year instead of every two was defeated by not receiving the necessary three-fourths vote. Several committees are in session tonight with closed doors, but it is not at all probable that any action taken by them will be made public.

Grand Master Workman Powderly will lecture at the Tabor Grand opera house to morrow night, the proceeds to go to the building fund of Mercy Home hospital.

Pattee Gas a Motive.

BOSTON, November 15.—The Kansas City Packing and Refrigerating company of Boston has failed. Liabilities over a million dollars.

KANSAS CITY, November 15.—Mr J. N. Kerr, attorney in this city for the Kansas City Packing and Chase Refrigerator company, of Boston, received a telegraphic message from his clients yesterday evening to attach the plant and stock of the Kansas City Packing company, of Kansas City, Kansas, for $500,000 on account of the Kansas City Packing and Chase Refrigerator company, and for $5000 on account of Samuel Leonard of Boston. The Kansas City Packing company is owned principally by the Kansas City and Chicago Packing company, which is assigned at Boston to day. The attachment for $500,000 against its property here is to secure its assets in the west. The attachment for $5000 in favor of Mr Leonard was made to secure a note for that amount given by the Boston concern.

Parnell's Announcement.

LONDON, November 15.—The Dublin Express says Parnell has informed prominent men of the Irish parliamentary party that he will not lead in parliament during the coming session.

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The only retail Fancy Grocery House in the city that makes Imported and Domestic Fancy Groceries a specialty, carrying a full line of choice

Teas and Coffees, Cocoas, Chocolates,

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I guarantee as much for your money quality of goods considered—as any store in the city.

Telephone 82. [illegible]

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Shimp is At It Again.

Playing the duce with prices; playing the duce with profits. Perhaps you'll understand the racket better if we put it this way:

Shimp is Playing

Re-Duce with Prices!

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That gets the idea down where it belongs. Everything in

Men's, Boys' and Children's Suits, Overcoats and Underwear,

AT

15 Per Cent Discount,

For 10 days to reduce stock. Come and take a hand in this deal.

H. C. SHIMP'S,

One Price and Value for Your Money

Clothier, Hatter and Furnisher,

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No. 15 N. Tejon St.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!

The CHICAGO BAKERY is now prepared to serve

Short Orders and Oysters!

We have always on hand fresh supply of

CAKES and CANDIES

Chicago Bakery.

Dairy in Connection.

Thos. Gough, Jr.

Next Door to Postoffice.

The Griswold Bankrupt Stock

OF

-: S-H-O-E-S :-

Has been removed from 27 S. Tejon Street, to

17 North Tejon St.,

Opposite the Opera House.

The prices will be lower than ever, as the stock has got to be closed out as soon as possible.

By J. E. AIKEN, Assignee.

M. CONWAY,

21 Pike's Peak Ave.

Has a Full Line of

Ladies', Gents' and Children's

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Which he offers at remarkably low prices. Call and see him. Boots and shoes made to order in first-class style.

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NO. 12½ SOUTH TEJON STREET.

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THE WEST END ADDITION,

A new allotment of a ten-acre tract just north of Parrish's Addition and south of the Mesa Road, where you can buy lots at first prices; on the ground floor, so to speak. And

CALVERT HEIGHTS

Adjoining Bott's Additions to Colorado City, the Midland Shops and the Glassworks.

RAPID TRANSIT NORTH, SOUTH, EAST and WEST

Through Parrish's.

You Can Make More Money by Buying Lots in Parrish's Addition of me Now, than in Any Other Part of the City.

But Everyone Cannot Get a Lot in Parrish's

And to the Disappointed ones I would say, the THE NEXT BEST THING is a Lot in

The West End Addition,

JUST NORTH OF PARRISH'S.

PRICES FROM $250 to $350.

TAKE MY ADVICE

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DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS!

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12½ South Tejon Street,

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Per annum ... $10 00 | Six months ... $5 00
Three months ... 2 50 | One month ... 1 00

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Per annum ... $1 50 | Six months ... 75
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ADVERTISING
Rates made known on application to the office.

JOB WORK.
Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river.

All persons having advertisements in the paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office, where they will be properly attended to. We can not hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given.

No claims are allowed against employes of the GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts.

All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Saturday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.
D. W. SIEKLE,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

The Globe-Democrat in a prophetic way says:

"When asked what state he hails from,
Our sole reply shall be—
He hails from where he pleases,
And his name is J. O. B."

The management of that popular monthly, The Great Divide, inquire of us and the world, on a handsome cabinet photograph, containing the likeness of two merry, but rather disreputable characters, "Are you wid us?" To the best of our knowledge and belief, we are.

The author of the "Tinted Venus" and the "Black Poodle" joined the staff of Punch several years ago, and from the pages of that paper he has just collected a series of overheard conversations in all sorts of places. "Voces Populi" is the name of this book of humorous dialogue. It will be illustrated by J. Bernard Partridge. Longmans, Green & Co. publish it here and in England shortly.

The November number of the Commonwealth sustains the high reputation which that magazine has established. Colorado is fortunate in having so able an exponent of its intellectual progress and culture and the surprising success which it has already attained encourages us to hope for its continued and uninterrupted prosperity. Prominent features of the November number are a paper on Colorado politics by E. H. Benton, the second paper of Geo. Ady's In Field and Captivity and poems by J. Gordon Temple and H. L. Weson. The Commonwealth is deserving of support both on account of its real merit and the benefit which it is and will be to our state.

Whatever Mr. Gould does is interesting and especially when he is interviewed or writes a letter. The reason of this is that until any deal he has on foot is concluded he always considers language as a diplomat, that is, as a means of concealing meaning. His letter published yesterday morning in regard to the southwestern railroads apparently had a very simple meaning and was on a very simple subject. The motive was a simple one also. It was to secure to these railroads 22,400,000 more dollars for doing the same business. It will be interesting as time goes on to find out whether Mr. Gould was for once perfectly straightforward and sincere or whether he is again laughing in his sleeve over the way he fooled the public.

The Philadelphia Press has a very strong article regarding the injustice of the democrats in redistricting states for congressmen. As an illustration of the honest way of doing, it takes Massachusetts, where the districts rank evenly from one hundred and forty-seven to one hundred and forty nine thousand, and as an example of democratic dishonesty it takes Mississippi, where the population is from one hundred and twenty-nine to one hundred and ninety thousand. Of course this comparison is not altogether just, for the reason that Mississippi, on general principles, is not as honest a state as Massachusetts. It would make little difference what party was in power. It also speaks of the fact that though Ohio had twelve thousand republican majority this fall, it could only elect six out of the twenty-one representatives. This was due to the fact that the democrats redistricted Ohio last winter. This is very bad, but the fact is that we are getting back a little of our own medicine. The republican party was never callous enough to redistrict in such a manifestly unfair way as Ohio was redistricted. But it has long been the custom of both parties to redistrict Ohio and Indiana when it seemed to be a good party measure. As a matter of fact, it never has been a good party measure for either party, except to redistrict the state when there has been a change in the representation, as shown by the census. Then the redistricting is necessary in order to give the state more or less representation as the census determines. We claim that the rank and file of the democratic party is more ignorant and unscrupulous than the rank and file of the republican party. We cannot expect, therefore, that if we set an example of doing wrong, that the democratic party will not follow the example, only in a greater extreme. Of course the next house would try to give us a dose of Reed's rulings were it not for the fact that the democrats will have a plurality of from one hundred and thirty to one hundred and forty. We may act in a partisan way when in power and do unrighteous things, and appear to gain by it, but just as sure as fate will this react upon us. Though not so bad, the democrats can quote New York state. Only once when a United States senator was to be elected have the democrats carried the legislature since the war broke out and yet it has always been considered a doubtful state, and perhaps more than half the time has gone democratic. The republicans though frequently asked to redistrict the state have steadily declined so as to keep a majority in the legislature republican. The same is true of congressmen. When the democrats have a majority in the state it is not infrequent that the republicans have a majority of the congressmen.

THE CENSURE OF MEADE.

There has been considerable criticism of General Meade since the publication of the last volume of the "Official Records of the War." The principal point of the criticism is that the withdrawal of Longstreet's corps to Tennessee to help Bragg so weakened General Lee's army that General Meade should have taken advantage of it and crushed Lee before Longstreet's return. President Lincoln at this time wrote to General Meade one of his letters which showed such a clear insight into the military situation. General Meade did not answer it, and on reading it, it seems unanswerable. But General Meade by no means deserves the severe criticisms now being made upon him. His delays were not of the character of those of General McClellan, and he never was writing from hysterical state for reinforcements, estimating the enemy to be two and three times their strength. But the fact remains from the evening of the third of July, 1863, when Pickett's division was defeated at Gettysburg, until the Mine Run campaign in the latter part of November, Meade had several opportunities, if he had his army well in hand, to attack Lee. Mr. Lincoln blamed him most of all for not attacking Lee before he crossed the Potomac. His views were never fully given to General Meade or to the public, but in the "Life of Lincoln" by Hay and Nicolay, there is an unpublished letter which Lincoln wrote to Meade but never sent. We quote this letter because it is so significant of the great qualities of Lincoln. Could he have been in the field, he would have been a great military commander. The letter is as follows:

I have just seen your despatch to General Halleck, asking to be relieved of your command because of a supposed censure of mine. I am very, very grateful to you for the magnificent success you gave the cause of the country at Gettysburg; and I am sorry now to be the author of the slightest pain to you. But I was in such deep distress myself that I could not restrain some expression of it. I have been oppressed nearly ever since the battle at Gettysburg by what appeared to be evidence—that yourself and General Couch and General Smith were not seeking a collision with the enemy, but were trying to get him across the river without another battle. What these evidences were, if you please, I hope to tell you at some time when we shall both feel better. The case, summarily stated, is this: You fought and beat the enemy at Gettysburg; and, of course, to say the least, his loss was as great as yours. He retreated, and you did not, as it seemed to me, pressingly pursue him; but a flood in the river detained him till, by slow degrees, you were again upon him. You had at least twenty thousand veteran troops directly with you, and as many more raw ones within supporting distance, all in addition to those who fought with you at Gettysburg; while it was not possible that he had received a single recruit; and yet you stood and let the flood run down, bridges be built, and the enemy move away at his leisure without attacking him. And Couch and Smith! The latter left Carlisle in time, upon all ordinary calculation, to have aided you in the last battle at Gettysburg, but he did not arrive. At the end of more than ten days, I believe twelve, under constant urging, he reached Hagerstown from Carlisle, which is not an inch over fifty-five miles, if so much, and Couch's movement was very little different.

Again, my dear general, I do not believe you appreciate the magnitude of the misfortune involved in Lee's escape. He was within your easy grasp, and to have closed upon him would, in connection with our other late successes, have ended the war. As it is, the war will be prolonged indefinitely. If you could not safely attack Lee last Monday, how can you possibly do so south of the river, when you can take with you very few more than two-thirds of the force you then had in hand? It would be unreasonable to expect, and I do not expect [that] you can now effect much. Your golden opportunity is gone, and I am distressed immeasurably because of it.

I beg you will not consider this a prosecution or persecution of yourself. As you had learned that I was dissatisfied, I have thought it best to kindly tell you why.

This much can be said for General Meade in this matter, that at a council of war, his corps commanders by a large majority decided against the attack of Lee at Williamsport, and his most earnest support came from Howard, whose unfortunate military manoeuvres at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg did not give him much influence. But there is a great deal to be said in extenuation of Meade. In the first place, within about six months of the time he took command, the army of the Potomac had fought two most unfortunate and unsuccessful battles. Fredericksburg was simply a butchery and Chancellorsville was but little better. With these dreadful warnings, Meade was not inclined to take any chances and preferred to give up the command rather than run any risks. It should be remembered also that the year before Meade was raised to his high command, that he commanded only a brigade on the Peninsula. In this time the army of the Potomac had changed commanders five times. McClellan was twice commander and Pope, Burnside and Hooker once. The changes in the corps, division and brigade organizations were not less. There must have been an insecurity of feeling in trusting his subordinates. The few corps commanders that he could depend upon were either killed or wounded at Gettysburg. His most trusted lieutenant, Reynolds, commander of the First corps, was killed, Sickles of the Third and Hancock, of the Second, were both wounded, while many division commanders, like Doubleday and Gibbon and Barlow were wounded. During this period, between July 3 and December 1, he made several attempts to engage the enemy on something like fair ground. But in every instance his plans were broken into by the inefficiency of some subordinate officer. His last plan to attack the enemy at Mine run in the latter part of December was his boldest plan, and probably would have been successfully carried out had it not been for the delays of General French. He then ordered Warren to do the work that was expected of French, and Warren undertook to make a concerted attack on one wing while Sedgwick made an attack on the other in the early morning. But when Warren saw the great increase in the fortification made within twenty four hours and the admirable position of Lee's guns, he knew that an advance would be only a repetition of the attack on Fredericksburg or Pickett's charge on Cemetery hill. That he was not mistaken is shown by a little incident which occurred that morning. The soldiers of Hancock's corps knew they were to charge the enemy's works in the morning. At the earliest dawn, on their own book, they made a reconnaissance. As the story is told by Hay they came back without uttering a word of protest; but that each man pinned his name to his coat, believing that there was little chance of coming out of such a charge alive. It is very easy to criticise General Meade for want of activity during the late summer and fall of 1863. But the careful student will see in the history of the year before abundant reason for perhaps an over-cautiousness on the part of General Meade, and this diffidence was due as much to his own personal modesty as to lack of faith in the capacity and energy of his subordinates. The many plans which he organized for offensive movements showed that he was an able general and had a disposition to fight. Meade was a conscientious, brave, patriotic soldier and up to his time was the worthiest commander the Army of the Potomac had.

PUBLIC PARKS.

From the time when Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon, erected the famous hanging gardens to recall to the mind of his home sick Median queen the romantic scenery of her native mountains, public parks have been a part of every well arranged city. Ancients and moderns, as well as the citizens of the middle dark ages, had their parks and gardens, their oases of greenery and flowers amid the deserts of brick and mortar. It is true that the right of public enjoyment in these has, sometimes, been too restricted. The hanging gardens of Babylon were built for the amusement of one, the parks and fish ponds with which Nero embellished Rome were intended for the use of his own immediate associates rather than of the general public. An instance of these restrictions still exists in aristocratic London, where many of the smaller parks or squares are enclosed in iron railings, whose gates open only to a limited number of carefully distributed keys.

In the middle ages the conditions of society which made each city a fortified camp, prevented the placing of any parks within the walls, but in the near vicinity of many cities of this era were tracts of land whose cultivation was intended to feed the mind rather than the body, to delight the eye rather than the tongue. True, this enjoyment was limited to the few people of wealth and culture. It was not considered possible or desirable that the common people should share or appreciate these pleasures.

The modern idea of parks is an outcome of democracy and civilization. Their best examples are to be sought among the most cultured nations of Europe and the freest nations of America. The great cities of Europe, St. Petersburg, Berlin, Paris and Madrid have not hesitated to use thousands of valuable acres for this purpose, and smaller cities have each of them ones as beautiful if not as large and costly. London has large parks by the dozen and smaller ones by the hundred. There is Regent's park of 470 acres, with its magnificent zoological collection and broad lawns, Hyde park with 388 acres of grass and trees and lakes and winding streams, Kensington Gardens with rare tropical plants, the cricket fields of Primrose Hill, Battersea park with gymnasium and miles upon miles of winding walks and drives laid out at a cost of $1,500,000, Victoria park the breathing place for the poor, and many others.

American cities are not behind. The parks of Havana and of the more important cities of South America and Mexico are of world wide reputation. Boston has its people's Common and aristocratic Back Bay. New York has long gloried in her Central park, the gardens of Brooklyn's Prospect vie with those of London's Kew, Philadelphia has its Fairmount of Centennial memories. Cleveland, the Forest city, owes no small part of its charms as a residence to its beautiful parks and drives. Chicago, the ambitious, the worldly, has planned a magnificent system of parks and linking boulevards which have added more than little to its reputation and prosperity.

Parks have a three fold office and use. They serve for health, pleasure and amusement. Each springing blade of grass, each shading leaf is a lesson in beauty and a source of pure air. It is a beautiful idea to leave in the thickest midst of man made towns, bits of God's architecture of arching tree and trailing vine, divine mosaics of turf and stream and flowers, where all who will may find lessons new and old, of hope and trust and resolution.

He who builds houses, builds to himself; he who builds stores, builds for his neighbors, he who builds parks, builds for the world. Gymnasiums are for men's bodies, libraries for their minds, churches for their souls. Parks benefit them all. As a means of public pleasure they cannot be excelled, as an investment for future returns they cannot be equalled.

No thing not absolutely necessary, can be of more benefit to a city than the planning and inauguration at an early period in its history, of a wise, generous and comprehensive system of public parks.

We have complained of our eastern friends because they would not reason from cause to effect regarding the silver bill. If ten millions of gold happen to go out of the country in any one month it was said that it was the effect of the silver bill, and that more gold would go out of the country if we continued coining silver. It was patent to anybody who reasoned the thing through that this was impossible, and that under the old silver bill or the new one it is impossible that the coinage of silver can have the slightest effect on either the amount of gold which goes out of this country or the amount of gold which comes into this country. If the silver men were to argue in this loose way the situation offers much better opportunities than to those who favor the gold standard. We find that since the passage of the Bland bill in February, 1878, the stock of gold has been annually increased in this country. Last week there was a flurry in England, which affected the whole financial world. This flurry was due to the fact that England, the richest country in the world, had too little gold. France, which coins at 15½ to 1, and the United States, which coins at 16 to 1, both bi-metallic countries, have each more gold than England. France and the United States have more silver than any of the bi-metallic countries. It is, therefore, not true that the presence of a large amount of silver coin necessarily drives out gold. So long as we have neither free nor unlimited coinage of silver, we trust any of our readers who is alarmed at the situation will have in mind the financiers of England last week when they were asking France and the United States for gold.

Fears of Indian Troubles.

CHICAGO, November 15.—A despatch from Washington this morning announced that orders were yesterday issued by the war department directing that the troops situated at Forts Meade, Niobrara, Robinson, Laramie and other points, arising out of the threatened Indian outbreak, be ready for marching orders.

General Nelson A. Miles commanding the department of the Missouri, was today seen at his headquarters, and asked with reference to the matter. The general said that no instructions of the nature referred to in the dispatch had as yet been received by him. "But," continued the general, "those matters in the northwest are being thoroughly investigated by competent and fearless officers. As there has yet been no hostile action the part of the Indians it may be possible to avoid an Indian outbreak. It was more easy to have such a thing avoided than to subdue it. The present turbulent and threatened disaffected condition of the Indians is such as to require the troops to have completed preparations, and to be prepared for emergencies should the Indians become more turbulent. I do not think we have seen the last Indian war."

Governor Cooper's Proclamation.

DENVER, November 15.—Governor Cooper today issued the following proclamation:

By the governor of the state of Colorado. In accordance with the proclamation of the president of the United States, and in conformity with a most fitting and time honored custom, that of setting apart a day at the close of the harvest season for the reverent acknowledgment of the unfailing care and manifold mercies of God, I, Job A. Cooper, governor of the state of Colorado, do hereby appoint Thursday, the 27th day of the present month of November, as a day of thanksgiving and praise. Upon that day let all business be put aside. Let all the people express their sincere gratitude to the giver of all good in religious devotions, and as well in acts of charity and love. Amidst hallowed memories, around the home hearth, at the table of plenty, let us all substantially remember the poor, the unfortunate and the sorrowing, that all may rejoice in the goodness of God and the kindness of their fellow-men.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the state of Colorado to be affixed. Done at the city of Denver, this fifteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety. JOB. A. COOPER.

By the Governor.
JAMES A. RICE, Secretary of State.

Believe He has Confessed.

ST. LOUIS, November 15.—A special to the Republic from Joliet, Ills., says: The belief that O'Sullivan, the prisoner, has squealed, is general here. The reason assigned for the denials sent out is that in case O'Sullivan got out he would meet the same fate as Cronin inside of three days. The more strenuous the denials, the more grows the belief that O'Sullivan has confessed.

A Heavy Failure.

FORT WORTH, Tex., November 15.—F. W. Somerville, who owns real estate, bonds, and stocks valued at half a million dollars, made an assignment to day to Thomas Ross for the benefit of his creditors. His liabilities are $200,000. Somerville's failure is caused chiefly by stringency in the money market.

Railroad Building.

OTTAWA, Ont., November 15.—A representative of the Great Northern railway here states that 5,000 men are now employed constructing a line from Assiniboine, on the Northern Pacific, by the Puget sound, and thence to Seattle. The line is expected to be completed in September next.

On the War Path.

LOS ANGELES, November 15.—A special to the Express from Ravenna says: Indians on the war path killed Mrs. D. W. Palmer, of Acton, and shot a man named Clark. Everybody is out. Sheriff Aguirre and a posse have left for the scene of the tragedy.

African Scandals.

LONDON, November 15.—The Chronicle commenting on the scandals connected with the Stanley expedition says that the consequences of the revelation press deeper and deeper the burning brand of disgrace upon the name and fame of England.

Will Stop Making Hats.

DANBURY, Conn., November 15. There will be a general lockout in all the hat factories in Danbury Monday, owing to a disagreement between fur hat manufacturers and the Hat Trimmers' union. It will effect 10,000 employes.

Balfour Elected.

GLASGOW, November 15.—At the election for rector of the Glasgow university to day Balfour, chief secretary for Ireland, conservative, was elected by 945 votes, against 715 for Lord Aberdeen, liberal.

A Record Lowered.

COLFAX, Wash., November 15.—In a foot race to day M. Gray, of this city ran 125 yards in 11⅓ seconds. This beats the world's record.

Weather Indications

WAR DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov 15, 8 p. m.
For Colorado—Fair, warmer winds becoming southerly.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Gold closed at 187 premium at Buenos Ayres yesterday.

General John C. Starkweather died at Washington yesterday.

Birchall's body was buried in the jail yard at Woodstock, Ont., yesterday.

The president gave a reception yesterday to the Indians of Buffalo Bill's Wild West show.

A London solicitor named Mayhem has absconded. Liabilities are $665,000; assets $800.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

ANTLERS.

W. S. Haynes, Chicago; P. Johnston, Anthony Sneer, Denver; Edward Hetland wife, Chicago; Edward Foley, Denver; F. D. Norton, J. N. Brown, New York; Dawson Mayer, Chicago; F. M. Warren and wife, Portland, Ore.; G. H. Ripley, W. A. Newell, New York; L. S. Bartlett, Denver.

ALAMO.

M. F. Farler, Chicago; J. A. Haskett, Kansas City; A. J. LaGenne, Omaha; Dr. A. M. Collins, Shelbyville, Ill.; M. Fowler, Salt Lake; M. S. Johnson, Curst, O.; Chas. A. Butterall, A. Englehart, St. Joe; Carl Roth, Manitou; C. F. Hoeckel, W. H. Reno, Denver; C. J. Robert, L. A. Ambos, and wife, Chicago; A. G. Upton, Syracuse, N. Y.; E. P. Bosworth, Denver; J. S. Charlton, G. M. Deveraux, Grand Junction; D. Mayer, C. S. Benson, Denver; W. T. Robb, San Francisco; J. H. Mandeville, Ft. Collins; L. B. Grafton, Manitou; W. R. Knapp, Denver; A. H. Austin, Chicago; W. A. Pennyer and wife, Rochester; E. S. Skinner, Denver; J. R. Philip, Crested Butte; Miss Nellie Hopkins, L. W. Hopkins, Denver; M. Fabin, Ft. Logan, W. K. Henry, Reading, Pa.

J. J. HAGERMAN, PRES'T. CHAS. THURLOW, VICE PRES'T.
J. A. HAYES, JR., CASHIER. E. SUTTON, ASS'T CASHIER.

First National Bank
OF COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

CAPITAL ... $100,000
SURPLUS ... 50,000

BUYS AND SELLS FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE AND DOES A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

—DIRECTORS—
E. J. EATON, J. J. HAGERMAN, CHAS. THURLOW,
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N. O. JOHNSON'S MAMMOTH CARPET SALE!

COMMENCING

Monday, November 10, '90.

Having purchased Wilbur & Wolf's entire stock of Carpets, Linoleums, Oil Cloths, Rugs, etc., the same will be sold Regardless of Cost for this Week Only. If you have a new house to Carpet make your selection early. Carpets have already advanced 10 to 25 per cent and must go higher.

Now is Your Time for Bargains in Carpets, Rugs, etc

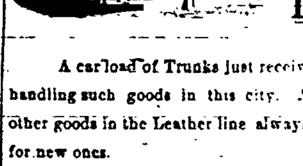
N. O. JOHNSON.

C. E. Evans & Co.
COLORADO SPRINGS

HATTERS & OUTFITTERS
30 Pike's Peak Avenue.

Just Received Something
Entirely New in Neckwear.

The handsomest ever shown in Colorado. These are the VERY LATEST IMPORTATIONS FROM PARIS, and cannot be found elsewhere. Just the thing For a Handsome CHRISTMAS GIFT.



Removed
TO
18 S. Tejon Street.

A carload of Trunks just received that will be sold cheaper than any house handling such goods in this city. A fine line of Club Bags and Valises, and all other goods in the Leather line always on hand. Old Trunks taken in exchange for new ones.

TRUNKS MADE TO ORDER.
Repairing Promptly Attended to.

H. T. O'BRIEN,
18 SOUTH TEJON STREET. Telephone No. 75.

Marshall's Addition

THE ALTA VISTA!

The best accommodations for winter visitors in the city. Rooms all light and airy. Luxurious parlors, beautiful view of the mountains.
RATES: $3.00 PER DAY—SPECIAL RATES BY THE WEEK.
H. H. STEVENS, Proprietor.

Broadmoor Farm.
Telephone Nos. 153, 167.

Swiss Milk, Cream,
AND
BUTTER.

Delivered daily to all parts of the city. The Swiss Cows are naturally adapted to this climate and altitude. The richness and purity of their milk must at once recommend itself to all, especially to invalids. h3tf

Colorado Springs Gardens.
(TEMPLETON'S GAP)
Milk, Butter, Cream,
The Best and Purest
F. W. ISHAM, - - Manager.

Dwinell & Terrill
Real Estate,
Loans and Insurance.

FOR SALE:
Full lot on Tejon St., near South Park; two dwellings on same, nets 1½ per cent to owner
Full lot and 4 roomed house on Pike's Peak Avenue
Full lot and 12 roomed house on Pike's Peak Avenue
Lot 25x190; good house, nets 11 per cent near South Park
Lot 25x190; good house; nets 1½ per cent near South Park
7 room house, full lot; close in, on N. Weber
Fifty foot corner; 3 blocks from business; under ditch
Inside lots, 3 blocks from College reservation, well located, cheap
House and lot, good location E. Platte
Acres and house on Cheyenne Road
2 acres on Cheyenne Road
Lot and house of 3 rooms, and barn, Platte Avenue
House and lot in good location
Above we have given a few of the VERY CHOICEST pieces of property for sale with us, at lowest and very reasonable figures. Give us a call and we will show you the real estate listed with us for sale. Call early.

Bank Building, Room 11.
TELEPHONE NO. 105

We take pleasure in showing our property and having an unusually large and varied list we would be pleased at any time to drive you to any such as you wish. Our list includes furnished houses for rent, furnished houses for sale, unfurnished houses for rent.

Unfurnished houses for sale, business property, ranch property, garden tracts, city lots, and among the city lots a number of very choice south front corners. We write fire insurance and look after property, collect rents, etc., Henry Broadhurst Agency, 21, 22, 23 Hagerman B'k

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WE ARE EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR
SIXTEEN LOTS
In this Beautiful Addition to the City,
Price and Location Considered they are the Cheapest Lots on the Market.

Look over our list of properties. We have some bargains.

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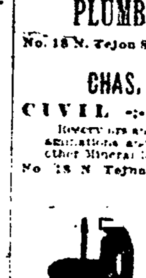
No. 18 N. Tejon St., Opera House B.

CHAS. E. WALKER,
CIVIL ENGINEER,
Reservoirs and Irrigating Canals, Examinations and surveys of coal and other Mineral lands.
No. 18 N. Tejon St., Opera House B.



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Brass and Iron
FOUNDRY!
MACHINE SHOP.
PLATING WORKS.
FIRE HOSE.
Davis-Creswell Co.,
DENVER, COLO.

THE ANTI-NICOTINE PIPE!
25 Cents by Mail.
Absolutely free from all poison and nicotine. Ask your dealer for it. If he does not keep it order direct from
THE SANITARY TOBACCO PIPE CO.
1027 South 8th St., Denver.

H. I. REID,
City Engineer and County Surveyor.
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Surveys made and estimates given on all kinds of surveying work.
Office at Court House, Colo. Springs.

JOS. DOZIER,
Contractor and Builder,
AND AGENT FOR THE
Willer Patent Sliding Blind & Screens.
South of Court House on Nevada.

A. GUSTAFSON,
HARD WOOD MANTELS.
I have the Largest and Finest Stock in the West at the Lowest Prices.
1616 & 1618 Welton St., Denver, Colo. Next to Masonic Temple.

Henry LeB Wills
REAL ESTATE and INSURANCE
Notary Public
AND
COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS
For Pennsylvania and Massachusetts.

MONEY TO LOAN
on Approved Real Estate Security to borrowers.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED.
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E. Kiowa St., 7 rooms

FOR RENT—UNFURNISHED.
Residence of 12 rooms and all modern conveniences
Bijou St., new brick house of twelve rooms with all modern conveniences
New house, corner of Dale Street and Nevada Avenue, 9 rooms; bath, furnace, all conveniences
Bijou St., near Nevada Avenue, 4 rooms.
1019 N. Wahsatch, 7 rooms, bath and all conveniences
425 N. Tejon, 8 rooms.
4 office rooms, up stairs on N. Tejon St.
Lot 25x190 on Huerfano St.; no house, at
E. St. Vrain St., 4 rooms
Three rooms on second floor, Pike's Peak Avenue.
Stable near Tejon Street.
House of 5 rooms in Roswell.
Offices in Robertson Block, Tejon St.
Offices in the Strettell Block on Pike's Peak Avenue.

FOR SALE SPECIAL.
Very complete new brick residence, facing south on Dale Street. Easy terms can be made.
A residence on corner lot on North Weber Street, in the best repair and centrally located. Will be sold at a bargain.
One of the finest residences on Cascade thoroughly furnished and complete in every respect.
Residence lot fronting on the College reservation.
Three lots in the West Bluff Addition at $___ each, a lower figure than anything can be purchased in the vicinity.

"BROADMOOR."

FOR SALE.
I have a long list of properties, improved and otherwise, which I should be pleased to show parties desiring to purchase who may favor me with a call.

HENRY LeB. WILLS,
No. 19 N. Tejon St., Colo. Springs.
TELEPHONE 44. b-19-tf

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.
Cards under this head state profession and address. Any other matter will be charged for at our Card Rates.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

WALTER M. HATCH.
No. 21 S. Tejon Street, up stairs.

WILLIAM HARRISON.
Office up stairs in the second building south of the County Court house. 6-27-tf

LUNT, ARMIT, & PHELPS,
Bank Building, Rooms 58 to 63, Colorado Springs, Colo. 3-21-tf

DENTISTS.

DR. W. FOWLER,
Rooms in Pruitt Block, Tejon St., opposite Giddings Bros. & Beal's.

DR. HENRY B. HAYDEN,
Office—Rooms 33, 34 and 35, Hagerman block. Residence 21 Cheyenne Avenue. Sittings for examination of the mouth and teeth given without charge.

MASSAGE.

C. S. GIBBS,
Professional Nurse. Massage Treatment and Electricity. Room 11, Postoffice Block. Rheumatism and Nervous Diseases treated. 11-12tf

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H. D. JOHNSON,
Office at No. 1 N. Tejon Street. cltf

W. F. DOUGLAS,
Architect, 5 N. Nevada Avenue. 6-15-1

CIVIL ENGINEER.

J. S. LUCKRAFT,
Civil engineer, Strettel Block. 6-10-tf

DRESSMAKERS.

FUR PARLORS.
HIGHLAND BLOCK—112 Pike's Peak Ave.
ROOM 5.
Manufacturers of all kinds of FURS, Seal and all other kinds of Fur Capes.
Furs repaired and remodeled.
Highest cash price paid for Raw Furs.

MISS LINCOLN,
Dressmaker, 12 N. Weber. k-24-1m

MRS. C. F. BRYANT,
Fashionable Dressmaker, 57 N. Tejon St. g-11-tf

We Dye to Live And Live to Dye.
Excelsior Steam Dye Works.
Cleaning Establishment, 1845 Lawrence St., Denver.
Goods dyed any shade and color, at the lowest prices, and all work in our line will receive prompt and careful attention.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Clothing cleaned by our latest steam process. Also Laces, Kid Gloves, Blankets and Lace Curtains. Ostrich Feathers a specialty. j-6-3m

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Peery Building, Denver, Colo.
INVESTMENTS AND LOANS.
[illegible] Investments for non-residents in Colorado.
References: [illegible]

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Canon, Floor, Rouse, Anthracite and Blacksmith Coal.
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THE GIRLS' HALL.

A Home for the Young Ladies Attending Colorado College

A Splendid Gift from the Women's Educational Society

Steps Soon to Be Taken to Erect the Building

An Immense Fair to Be Held Will Open Dec 1

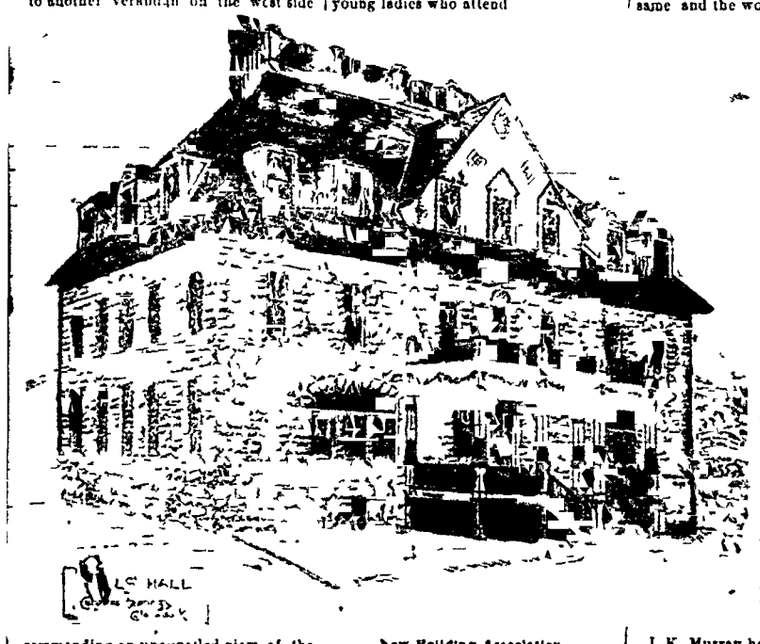
[illegible] hall and the [illegible] will be let between [illegible] for the [illegible] building [illegible] of the society [illegible] what is known [illegible] opposite [illegible] ing for the young [illegible] sists in [illegible] small buildings or [illegible] of one large dormitory and it is claimed that by so dividing the students into small colonies instead of housing them in one large building the home element is largely supplied in their school life This hall it is hoped will be the first of a series of cottages each of which will be conducted under an entirely separate management It will contain accommodations for twenty young ladies besides servants' quarters and the matron's rooms It will be built in colonial style the first and second stories of stone and the roof shingled There will be a large verandah in front and from this a hall will run through the center of the building to another verandah on the west side commanding an unequalled view of the mountains

The dining room will open on the right through large folding doors and the drawing room will open directly opposite Back of the drawing room in the southwest corner of the building will be the matron's room and a large sunny room which in case of sickness among the young ladies can be used as an infirmary Being situated next to the matron's room and on the first floor the wants of the invalid can be easily made known and readily supplied. The room has a large fireplace and a pleasant southern exposure commanding a fine view At the opposite end of the building will be a well appointed kitchen and pantries, and a reception room will occupy the rest of the floor

The second floor and the third will be almost identical in plan and will contain seven double rooms and ten single rooms besides baths and closets

In the basement will be located an indirect steam heating apparatus a laundry, store room and a cold cellar, which will be shut off from the heated part by heavy brick walls The plans are by Mr W F Douglas of this city and are now in the hands of the contractors. The bids will be opened within a few days and work will commence immediately upon the contract being awarded. The cost complete will be in the neighborhood of $[illegible]000

The Woman's Educational society of Colorado college to which the entire credit for this work is due was organized in April 1889 for the purpose of giving "physical, intellectual and spiritual aid to the girls who attend any department of Colorado college The membership of the society is about two hundred and includes members in many of the states in Canada and in Europe. Its membership fees go to form a beneficiary fund from which loans may be made to young women attending the college after they have been in attendance for six months and are recommended by the faculty as being worthy of assistance. The need of a home for the girls who attend the college was recognized in the organization of the society as being a pressing one and so the fund for its erection was at once started although from report of the trustees [illegible] general endowment fund for the college and [illegible] its first progress [illegible] slow and [illegible] The contributions were [illegible] all in small amounts but the project excited general interest and the number of contributors rapidly increased At present the society has between $[illegible] and $6000 and feels warranted in commencing work The ladies are very anxious to turn the building over to the trustees free of debt and a friend of the college has offered to give $5000 towards this could a like sum be raised by the society Under these circumstances they feel that other friends of the work will respond to so generous an offer On December 4 and 5 they will hold the largest fair ever conducted in this city the proceeds of which will be used to swell the fund A great many articles of value have been sent from all over the country people will be present from [illegible] and everything [illegible] very few boarding places can they find the comfort or the atmosphere of a home and often the surroundings are uncongenial In the new hall young ladies will be able to enjoy superior comforts at a moderate cost they will be close to the college and they will find there the congenial atmosphere of study so necessary to efficient school work To the college itself the value of the new hall will be incalculable enabling it to offer all the advantages of the eastern colleges to either sex It will add another handsome building to the cluster which is rapidly growing on the college grounds it will make the college the foremost institution in the state for the higher education of women, and will make it in the highest sense a college home for the young ladies who attend



New Building Association

During the past week there has been organized in this city a local board of the investment department of the National Life and Maturity association of Washington, D C This association is of the nature of a national building loan and investment company, and has operated in the eastern states for seven years very successfully In several features it improves upon the building and loan company plan particularly in doing away with the sometimes costly system of premium bids for loans and in having continually on hand a large capital for loaning Its plan is such as to secure to an investor the early maturity of its shares, and as to make the interest paid by a borrower but 6 per cent

Its central body in Washington is composed of many of the most prominent and reliable men of that city, and they are now directing their attention to Colorado, W H Gibson, its agent, having just organized a board in Denver, and intending to go at once from here to Pueblo, Trinidad and other Colorado cities

Such an organization will find in this city an excellent field for its object, and while offering good opportunities for profitable investment should also further building improvements here.

Its officers here are George R Buckman, president F W Howbert vice president George M Fisher, secretary O L Godfrey treasurer and Sherwood Aldrich attorney, and these, with M L De Coursey John G Shields E S Woolley P K Pattison John A Sprague and W R Roby form the board of directors

MANITOU SPRINGS.

The ladies of the Congregational church will hold a social in Emerson hall next Thursday evening

Mrs Henry F Craggs and the two Miss Craggs are three natives of England who are stopping at the Cliff

The electric road is doing an enormous business in Manitou, the cars are full nearly every trip and are often crowded

Lieutenant and Mrs W T Litebrand are exchanging the rigors of life at Fort Apache for the comforts of the Cliff for a few weeks

The cobweb social given by the ladies of St Andrew's guild Friday evening was well attended and a considerable sum was netted

The manager of the Mount Washington cog road Mr John Horne of Lake Village New Hampshire is stopping at the Cliff with Mrs Horne

The cessation of work on the Pike's Peak road and the building of the boulevard have filled the town with men who are actually or professedly seeking work and beggars are numerous.

The Rapid Transit company have commenced building a retaining wall on the edge of the Fountain so that they can extend the yards The creek will have to be turned out of its bed temporarily while the foundations of the wall are laid, and men are now at work digging a new channel

J K Murray has so little to do in this opera that it is only useful to say he has lost none of that attractiveness in voice and acting that made him so many friends on his previous visit here Clara Wisdom is as imposing as gracious and as comely as ever That winning smile wins the hearts of all beholders

Marion Langdon made a pretty page and Ralph de Mess and Duschane Coward were good in their respective small roles

In the Office Business Again

The many friends of Messrs W H and A G Earle, who were not a great while ago residents of this city will be interested in learning that they have re entered the hotel business in taking charge of the Park Avenue hotel in the city of New York The Earle family have always been identified with the management of hotels Mr W H Earle has two brothers who are making fortunes in this business and with his father he himself started Earle's hotel in New York, which is still a leading house It is said that his only object in this new venture is to start his sons in business and that after this is accomplished he will retire to the enjoyment of his own snug fortune.

The Park Avenue hotel was erected by the late A T Stewart as a home for working women but after his death the benevolence was abandoned and the building was turned into a hotel The internal arrangement was not suited for hotel keeping and so it has never paid anything near what it ought The Earles propose to spend $100 000 in remedying these defects so that it will be the equal in internal arrangement of any hotel in the city Its location is very central and is such as to attract a large number of transients It is as absolutely fire proof as buildings can be made, its front being of solid iron A new roof has just been put on the building new boilers have been placed in the basement, and $50 000 has recently been expended on the structure including a new elevator and two coats of paint outside and inside

A first class hotel in this location has long been a need in New York but heretofore this hotel has failed to come up to the standard Under its new management it will undoubtedly take high rank among the hotels of the metropolis and will bring its proprietors large and steady profits Colorado Springs people will find it a pleasant place when in the metropolis.

District Court

At the opening of court yesterday the grand jury being still [illegible] venire was ordered for twelve jurymen returnable forthwith

In the case of the People vs John McFall and Benjamin Wright H H Artz entered his appearance for the defendants and the case was set for trial November 21st at 9 o'clock

The People vs A M King Defendant was placed on trial as an accessory before the fact in the Florissant robbery A sensational episode occurred when Bert Noble, one of the robbers now serving out a sentence at Canon City, refused to testify Mr Cochran had depended upon him as his principal witness and it was impossible to hope

Carlton Opera Company

The Carlton opera company [illegible] will be the attraction at the opera house to [illegible] Thursday night [illegible] Offenbach's operetta [illegible] which will be produced [illegible] the Los Angeles Cadets [illegible]

[illegible] with the following

[illegible]

The house was crowded with people of the kind that [illegible] drawn together by a first class [illegible] the attention was unflinchingly held [illegible] first was from the opening chorus [illegible] the last note controls and at times enthusiastic In the first place it was a matter of solid satisfaction to find that the reports concerning the excellent condition of the company and the fine quality of its work were based upon actual fact It did not take in reality a few minutes for the chorus to demonstrate its strength training, and [illegible] and the response of the audience was instant and emphatic in its approval

Mr Carlton's appearance in brigand's costume was the signal for a hearty reception and his fine voice never in better condition than now sent a thrill through the audience and won the applause that was deservedly his due The dashing part of the brigand chief is just suited to him and it should not be forgotten that his interpolated song The Three Beggars by Molloy was rendered

Clara Lane fulfilled all that has been said about the improvement in her voice and methods She seems no longer the same and the wonder grows in looking at her comparatively fragile figure where the power of vocal expression comes from There is a charming sweetness also in her singing and its effect is aided in no small degree by an archness of style that is thoroughly captivating

As the young farmer Jennie Winston made the most of a slight character and was greeted with a warmth that showed the audience remembered her well and kindly Everyone knows how perfectly she sustains the part of the boy lover and in this piece she is as effective as ever

The new low comedian, Charles A Bigelow is a decided acquisition to the company his methods are free from vulgarity and coarseness and he won his way last night through the appreciation of an audience that was quick to recognize and applaud his humor He will have a better chance in some of the succeeding pieces to show his full powers

Public Parks

Concerning the value of a park system such as we have advocated Harper's Weekly has the following instructive remarks

With the great economic civic improvements that have been made in the cities of Europe and America during the past twenty five years there has been a corresponding development of means of popular recreation and this progress has been strikingly shown in the planning and construction of public parks A quarter of a century ago there were but two well advanced rural parks in the United States now there are more than forty most of which are fulfilling in a large degree the beneficial purposes for which they were intended Philadelphia with its Fairmount park of nearly 2800 acres in area, Chicago, with six parks completed or well advanced in construction Brooklyn, Baltimore, St Louis San Francisco and even smaller cities as New Haven, Bridgeport, Albany and Buffalo, have provided themselves with rural parks New York has nearly 5 000 acres of land devoted to park purposes and spends nearly $1 250 000 annually on the maintenance and development of her parks Among the European cities London Paris, Berlin Rome, Brussels and Liverpool have within a generation twice doubled the area of their rural recreation grounds All the cities of the British Islands 35 years ago possessed but four parks adapted to rural recreation now they contain 30 parks averaging each 500 acres in extent

So essential have public parks come to be ranked in a satisfactory city life that a city destitute of one stands at a commercial and financial disadvantage Beyond their great utility in affording a means of preserving the health and business capacity of the urban population public parks in another aspect directly pay for themselves There is for example no doubt that the millions of dollars which Central park has cost New York have been returned through the profit that has accrued from the attractiveness of the city as a place of residence for men of means and simply through the increased sale of real estate which has thus occurred taxes are actually lighter than they would have been but for the park

The Antlers people got into their handsome new office yesterday, and Col Barnett and Capt Williams now smile blandly at their friends across counters of polished cherry wood and gaze at their well fed figures in plate glass mirrors innumerable Old habitues of the popular hostelry find themselves in very strange quarters when they drop in now, for the interior of the place is rapidly assuming a new form The new office is large enough now to hold several political caucuses in if another state convention ever meets here The wood work in the office is all of polished cherry the floors are inlaid in small squares of brown and white to correspond with the tints in the walls and ceilings. The effect under the bright electric and gas lights is very beautiful Large upholstered chairs abound throughout the office In one portion of the room Prof Cassar of The Antlers orchestra has established a cigar and book stall. The lower part of the house is not yet completed but will include billiard ball reading rooms barber shop etc

About one mile of the pipe for the city's pipe line at Beaver creek to supply Lake Moraine, has arrived Some twenty five hundred feet of the ditch has been opened for the pipe and the councilmen believe that if they can get two weeks more of pleasant weather it can be completed this year Superintendent Frost and Engineer Reid went up to the lake yesterday to see what the prospect is and the pipe layers are all ready to go any day

The Colorado Springs foot ball club arrived at home last night from their game at Golden with the School of Mines club They met with a crushing defeat the score standing at the close 41 to 0 in favor of Golden The team had no complaints to make as they were simply outplayed and were no match for their opponents in weight They report the fairest and most courteous treatment by their opponents

J P Lucas returned from the east yesterday morning and will occupy his pulpit at the Christian church 21st East Huerfano street to day at 11 a m and 7 p m

Robbed by Six Burglars

DENVER, November 15 —The office of the Denver Brewing company, on Lawrence and Ninth streets, was entered last night by six burglars, who severely beat and then bound the man sleeping in the office They then robbed the safe of $1065 in cash, and valuables amounting to $300. No arrests have yet been made

A receiver was appointed yesterday for O'Donovan Rossa's paper, "United Irishmen," on a judgment of $170.

P. O. Box 707. Telephone 150.

BROADMOOR

Cheyenne : Lake!

FOR RESIDENCE TRACTS

IN THIS

FAVORITE : SUBURB

APPLY TO

Henry Lee B. Wills, Colorado Springs,

OR TO THE

Officers of the Company.

Invest in any Colorado Springs Real Estate and you will [illegible] money. A prudent man, however, will compare before deciding. You are asked to compare the Prices and all the other advantages of THE NORTH END ADDITION with everything else offered. Principal office, No. 12 North Tejon Street.

CHURCH DIRECTORY

First Presbyterian—Corner Nevada avenue and Bijou street. Sabbath school at 3 o clock Y P S C E at 6 30 p m Preaching at 11 a. m and 7 30 p m

M E Church South—Corner of Weber and Cucharras streets Rev E E Carrington, pastor Sunday school at 9 45 a. m Y P S C E. at 6.30 p. m. Preaching at 11 a m and 7 30 p m

First Baptist Corner Weber and Kiowa streets Rev Richard Montague, pastor Sunday school at 2 30 p m Y P S C E. at 6 30 p. m Preaching at 11 00 a m and 7 30 p m

Christian Church—311 East Huerfano street Rev J P Lucas pastor Bible school at 9 45 a m Y P S C E at 6 30 p m Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p m

Lutheran Church—Services in City hall Rev A H Hoelle, pastor Sabbath school at 10 a m. Preaching at 11 a m and 7 30 p m

South Congregational—South Tejon street below Cucharras. Rev M D Grant, pastor Sunday school at 9.45 a. m Preaching at 11 a. m and 7 30 p m

First Congregational—Corner St Vrain and Tejon streets Rev J H Greene pastor Preaching at 11 a m and 7.30 p m Sunday school immediately after morning service Y P S C E at 4 30 p m

First M E Church—Corner Nevada avenue and Kiowa street, Rev A C Ricketts pastor Sunday school at 9 30 a. m Y P S C E at 6 30 p m Preaching at 11 a. m and 7 30 p m.

United Presbyterian—Church of the Strangers corner Nevada avenue and Huerfano street, Rev H H Bell, pastor Sabbath school at 2 p m Y P S C E at 6 30 p m Preaching at 11 a. m and 7 30 p m.

Grace Episcopal Corner Weber street and Pike's Peak avenue Rev A R Kieffer, rector Sunday school at 3 p. m. Preaching at 11 a. m and 7 30 p. m

St. Anna's Catholic Corner Cascade avenue and Vermijo street Rev Father Montenarelli, priest in charge Mass 7.30 a m, high mass 10.00 a. m vespers 3.00 p. m.

A M E Church—Corner Weber street and Pueblo avenue; Rev R. Vice, pastor Sunday school at 3 p m Preaching at 11 a. m and 7.30 p. m

Unitarian—Rev W. R. G. Wellen, minister in charge Services at Odd Fellows hall corner of Huerfano and Tejon streets

TO RENT

TO RENT—One or two fine offices or a room can be accommodated with one or two with an eastern exposure, and board in private family if refinement at Mrs Jo choicest location Address A B this office 116tf

TO RENT—Unfurnished or furnished one and one 6 room cottage with bath Apply to J. H Wetherbee 19 West Platte Avenue 11

TO RENT—With first class board two elegant suites of rooms, ist floor furnished as parlor and bed room outside entrance, open grates and furnace heat Call 527 N Cascade 11

TO RENT—1 upright and square pianos and organs James Duncan's Music Store. 1134

TO RENT—Two nicely furnished front rooms cheap at 25 Weber, corner Cucharras Street 11 tf

TO RENT A room house completely furnished Monument Street 3d, 6 room house, Platte Avenue, 125 Wm C Ditmar 12 N Tejon 1 tf

TO RENT—Two nicely furnished airy rooms on first floor with outside entrance and cold hot bath 205 N Tejon St 1 tf

TO RENT—8 room house E Bijou St bath room etc Enquire Joe Dozier k 23 tf

TO RENT—November 1st, eight room house corner Boulder and Cascade Edward Ferris, 104 Pike's Peak Avenue k 19 tf

TO RENT—Two large furnished rooms with or without board also a suite of rooms at 128 Nevada Avenue k 16 tf

TO RENT—Furnished rooms with board Inquire at 225 Cascade Ave k 11 tf

TO RENT—Four new pressed brick houses of seven to ten rooms each with all modern conveniences, four blocks above the College reservation, low rent to good tenants Edward Ferris 104 Pike's Peak Avenue 13 tf

TO RENT—The best set pair of second floor of 8 rooms in the city with best electric lights, and all modern conveniences Capital location for a lawyer or doctor Edward Ferris 104 Pike's Peak Avenue 9 tf

TO RENT—Square and upright pianos and organs for hire Alton's Music Store j 25 tf

LOST

LOST—Three pearl ring central stone set with high light sparkling black enamel. Apply Elk Hotel 11

LOST—Black Astrachan fur cape Saturday morning. Return to this office and receive reward 11 2t

PASTURAGE.

PASTURAGE Good and extensive pasturage for cattle and horses on Hamilton ranch, Tenmile, head of town. Apply box 63, city, or at ranch 9 1 tf

WANTED

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—West Huerfano St., business corner 150 foot front, for house and lot in good location in this city Apply McIntyre & Meier 14 N Tejon St., Bank Block 1-16 tf

WANTED—Two unfurnished rooms and board for two with private family. Address box 682, city 11

WANTED—Situation in a private family by a competent English cook good references.—Apply 106 S Nevada Street. 116-tf

WANTED—A situation as second girl or nurse Apply 318 E. Bijou St 116-3t

WANTED To loan on good city property, one special sum of six hundred dollars, at eight per cent interest. A K Carlton, No 25 Hagerman Block 116-tf

WANTED—Washing and ironing by the day or at home $1 50 30 by a competent German laundress. Mrs Arnold 22 W Cimarron St 116 3t

WANTED—A first class cook with references Apply between one and three, Mrs. Ashman 1000 N Cascade 116-tf

WANTED—To rent from a private person for private use, an upright piano Must be a good instrument. State terms and address "H," this office 11

WANTED—A woman as chamber maid and laundress. Apply at 106 N Tejon St. 1-15 tf

WANTED—For the winter cottage 5 or 6 rooms must be choice C W Talbot 1-14-3t

WANTED Spot cash To borrow $8,000 on improved city real estate worth $20,000 at 8 per cent. Apply to A J DENTON, 12 N. Tejon St. 8-21-tf

WANTED—Persons having real estate for sale to list the same with Edward Ferris 104 Pike's Peak Avenue. 8-21-tf

A. N PEALE & CO—Employment Agents. 104 S. Tejon, up stairs, old stand 8-3-tf

J. M Harden, Employment Agent, 31 West Huerfano St Over Gooch's Grocery 6 tf

WANTED—Large clean rags at the Gazette office 5c per lb

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A handsome sideboard with [illegible] plate glass can be seen at Mrs Hamp's studio Room 301 and Block 8-18-3

FOR TRADE Eighty acres fine farm land, forty acres broke good frame house windmill pump etc Will trade it for a stock of merchandise or confectionery and stationery Wolcott & Wright 5 S Tejon St 11-6

FOR SALE—The best paying retail business in Colorado Springs Requires from $10,000 to $12,000 cash Further particulars address [illegible]

FOR SALE—Several beautiful residences with acre tracts on Cheyenne Road close to electric cars, very desirable for invalids Improved and unimproved property in all parts of the city Thirty acres of land in city limits at very low price Wm C Ditmar, 12 North Tejon 112 tf

FOR SALE—Restaurant the Office House paying a good profit patronage the best in city Furnished rooms in connection fittings and furniture complete and new Will sell restaurant separately Inquire of F K Corle, Depot Hotel 4-11 tf

FOR SALE—An excellent business in this city easy terms Apply to Edward Ferris, 104 Pike's Peak Avenue k 11 tf

FOR SALE—One Studebaker wagon, 1 cart, 3 head of horses and 1 new set of double harness all nearly three weeks. Apply to R. F Thilsell, 16 East Kiowa St or P O box 20. 11 1m

FOR SALE Pike's Peak Avenue lot frame store 25 feet high, 5 feet wide 5th North Tejon Street. k 16 tf

FOR SALE Lots 50x100 on Spruce st Parkside between Pike's Peak and Kiowa $300 easy terms. Apply Gazette office k 11 tf

FOR SALE—A bargain, two 50 foot lots on North Weber Street, at $500 apiece. Enquire this office j 11 tf

FOR SALE—Corner lot on South Cascade Avenue $650 easy terms. Enquire this office j 21 tf

FOR SALE—Desirable residences, business properties and vacant lots in all parts of the city Edward Ferris 104 Pike's Peak Avenue ground floor b 30 tf

LANG HING & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

Chinese and Japanese Goods.

All styles of Soo China Silks and Imported Curiosities from Japan. All orders promptly and neatly filled

No. 124 E. Pike's Peak Avenue.

THE WEST SIDE ADDITION!

The Coming Manufacturing Suburb of

The City of Pueblo, Colo!

LOTS AT $150 EACH.

This Addition is located on the Santa Fe Railroad, two and a half miles from the heart of the city. Five new factories to be built immediately, giving employment to three hundred men. A complete system of Water Works. Contracts already being let for a number of new houses of neat and modern style. Streets will be graded and trees planted. The location is desirable and free from Smelter smoke. No better place can be found for investments. Abstracts furnished showing perfect title. For further particulars call on

EDWARD FERRIS,

104 PIKE'S PEAK AVENUE

WILBUR & WOLF.

Having recently added to our already large stock of

Dress Goods, Cloaks, Shawls, Underwear, Hosiery

which we offer at special low Prices. We have just received a new assortment of Bed Blankets and Comforts.

Try Our 5-Button Princess Kid Gloves,

At 85 Cents.

Every Pair Warranted

WILBUR & WOLF,

No. 22 South Tejon Street, Colorado Springs

San Antonio, Texas.

We have some fine business property, residence lots and acreage. Also agents for lots in South Heights Call and see us and we will give you all the information we can. We have property there that we know there is good money in

J. T. BURKHOLDER,

Real Estate & Improvement Co.

ROOMS 21, 22 and 23 HAGERMAN BLOCK

The D. & R. G. special now leaves at 8.15 every day.

... Skinner, the well known sprinter, arrived in the city ... to visit friends.

Bedillo Lodge No. 24, A. O. U. W., meet to-morrow night. As this is election of officers a full attendance is desired.

Mrs. Fannie Aiken Tucker has been engaged as the soprano of the First Congregational church, and will sing to-day for the first time.

The Unitarians expect to occupy Weber hall as a place of worship as soon as it is vacated by the Baptists. They will then have services in the evening.

Mr G H Hubanks a prominent citizen and teacher of Goodland, Kas., is in the city having been summoned to the bedside of his sick sister, Mrs T R Gould.

The Rock Island has changed the time of its Denver trains. They now leave Colorado Springs at 9 30 a. m and 4 30 p. m., arriving at Denver at 12 o'clock noon and 7 p. m. respectively.

Rev W R G Mellen will preach at Odd Fellows' hall, corner Huerfano and Tejon streets, at 11 a. m. Subject "The Individuality of Experience." The public is cordially invited to attend.

Pastor A. Anderson will hold Swedish services at the Free Methodist church corner of Cheyenne and Wahsatch avenues, to-morrow evening at 8 o clock. All Scandinavians will be welcomed.

Messrs. A J Denton Ehrich & White and others who occupied office quarters at No 12 bank block, have removed to the upper stories of the building. The room is to be occupied by the Lowe Gas & Electric company.

The grand jury is still in session, yesterday making its tenth day. The jury has had a large amount of work to do and has returned 39 true bills and 13 not true bills. Yesterday it spent some time in ... ting ...

Mr G H Parsons leaves to-day for New York to be absent about a month. He will go ... where he will represent Colorado Springs at their ... jubilee to celebrate the government appropriation for a ... harbor.

The first annual ball of the Order of Railway Conductors, Pike's Peak division No 244, will occur on Thanksgiving evening in Duckee hall. ... invitations have been issued for the event. Supper will be served at The Antlers hotel.

Mrs. Pender will open her boarding house in the Davis residence, corner of Nevada and Platte avenues, to-morrow evening. The house has been refurnished throughout and thoroughly ... and is one of the most elegant boarding houses in the city.

The rapid transit company yesterday posted notices to the effect that hereafter ... will not be taken on or let off between crossings. This is a rule ... in most cities, and patrons of the line will find it much more satisfactory in the end.

Mrs. M E Strood, of 523 North Cascade avenue, has been having her house thoroughly repaired and renovated, also ... heat has been put in at a considerable expense. Those seeking places ... quarters for the winter will do well to see her elegant rooms.

Deputy F. Moon of Husted has furnished the following record of the weather for the week ending November 13, 1890. Highest temperature 61° on the 8th; lowest temperature, 11° on the 9th; weekly mean temperature, ... Direction of the wind south seven days.

The D & R G and the Midland both now have through trains to Salt Lake via the Rio Grande Junction road. Both run through sleepers to San Francisco and the Pacific coast, with chair cars and day coaches to Salt Lake. The D & R G time card is changed this morning, showing the arrival and departure of its through trains.

Mr Sam Drucker arrived in this city last night from Denver. He came here last Wednesday and was arrested under the supposition that his name was Sam Sickelmen wanted in Denver for embezzlement. Thursday Detective Reno arrived and took him to Denver, and yesterday he was released the officer having made a mistake. Mr Drucker is the agent for the United States portrait studio of Denver and well known at that point.

The district conference of the M E Church, South closed its business at noon last night and a delightful time is reported, it having been one of the most successful conferences ever held in the district. One hundred and sixteen ... were reported since August. Resolutions of thanks to the hospitable entertainers of the Colorado Springs church and to the local press for courtesies extended were passed by a rising vote.

A double wedding took place at the Alta Vista yesterday, the contracting parties being W J Spray of Denver and Miss Mettie Wooten of Glen Falls, N. Y., and L. J Hadley, Indianapolis, to Miss Nettie Spray, Denver. Mr Hadley and Miss Wooten arrived from the east on the Santa Fe, meeting Mr Spray and sister here. The ceremony took place in the private parlors of the Alta Vista and was a very quiet affair, only the brother and father of Mr and Miss Spray being present. Rev Mr Craig of Denver officiated. The wedding parties will remain at the Alta Vista over Sunday and then leave for their respective homes.

The following services will be held at the M. E. Church, South, corner of Weber and Cucharras streets to-day, and a hearty invitation is extended to all guests and visitors. Sunday school at 9.45 a. m.; preaching at 11 a. m. and 7 30 p. m. ... of the Lord's supper at 3 p. m., to be immediately followed by a ... The following ministers will officiate in the services: Rev George ..., P. E., editor of the Rocky ... Methodist, Rev. P. L. ..., ... Smith, Rev. John ..., Rev. J. L. ... will ad-

LOCALS.

... the first ... of each month ... for ...

FAIRLEY BROS.
Undertaking and Embalming
No. 19 S. ... Avenue 10tf

Closing out sale at "Chicago Store" on Huerfano St. ... 1-9-tf

Why not get a furnished room and take your meals at the Windsor Cafe. You can save money by it. Table board $5 per month, 21 tickets, $5 for 21 meals. Single meals, 25 ... and we guarantee that you will find just as good meals here as you will find elsewhere for $1.00, 75 ... Give us a trial. No 115 N. Tejon St. 11 tf

EAST MONUMENT ST. Half block from ... cars, we have For Rent, furnished an ... When we look the city over for ... houses we fail to find any that will pass muster. But this we can safely say is well furnished and very convenient. No ... to explain why we think so ... fitted with fire places, hot and cold water, barn ..., good cellar, etc., etc., connected with it is stable, wood ... in fact it is complete. We will drive you to it at any time. Carriage at our door.
HENRY BROADHURST AGENCY
21, 22, 23, Hagerman Block

MARSHALL'S ADDITION

THE McKINLEY BILL REPEALED

As it is now conceded on all sides that the McKinley bill will be repealed at the next session of Congress, I have decided to take time by the forelock and knock all the tariff out of my goods that the McKinley bill or any other bill ever put on them and will now invite the public to call in and see how well I have succeeded. I am confident I can give you lower prices than have ever been offered in this market for good and reliable goods.
1-13-tf A. ARMENIROU?

Insurance written in first class Companies ... REEVES & GUY 1-13-tf

Take your dinner at the Windsor Cafe today. No 115 N. Tejon. 14-tf

Helm & Kopf have just received a large shipment of Florida ... and quinces. 1-25-tf

If you want fancy fruit, ... plums, ... call on Helm & Kopf. 1-25-tf

In order to give every man, woman and child a chance to obtain a ... at less than manufacturer's price, we will place on sale, Monday morning at 9 o'clock a. m. 12 dozen Fountain Pens at 15 cents each. Buy now as this offer will never occur again. Swain's Toy Store, ... 1-16-2

MARSHALL'S ADDITION

FOR SALE

... front ... facing south with two ... Garfield School, ... and lots of shade trees, centrally located. Full lot on Tejon near Postoffice ... for sale in all parts of the city.
REEVES & GUY,
1-13-tf 10 Pike's Peak

CHEAP RATES TO GALVESTON, TEXAS
... Fe Route will make a rate of one fare for the round trip to attend the Deep Water Convention at Galveston, November 18 and 19. Tickets on sale November 15 and 16, good fifteen (15) days ... to go via the Santa Fe Route.

Helm & Kopf have just received a half car of New York Concord grapes which they ... 1-13-tf

W. A. Paris, Undertaking, 114 N Tejon.

Cash ... 110 S. Tejon. 1-15-tf

Swain's Toy Store has lately been enlarged and improved and they are now displaying the largest ... of Christmas novelties ... the pleasure of showing ... 1-16-2

EXCURSION TO GALVESTON

... TO DEEP WATER CONVENTION NO. 8 23.

On November 15th and 16th a rate of one low ... fare will be made from all points on Gulf Division to Galveston via Ft. W. & D. C. Ry.

Tickets to be limited to 3 days transit limit in ... Final limit, November 29th ... from Trinidad and points ... will be ...
... on account of the Deep Water ... at Galveston November 19th and 20th.
GEO. ADY.
Gen. Pass. Agent
C. S. MARSH, J A MONROE,
G. T. M. Ass G T Manager

MARSHALL'S ADDITION

The Denver and Rio Grande are now running through ... to Salt Lake and ... with through Pullman ... 1-15-tf

D. Ashby, ... practical jeweler in ... for reliable goods. Call and ... fitting ... All ... Instruments ... b 20 tf

Have you been in Swain's Toy Store lately? If not, you are missing a great treat, as it is filled ... with new toys and Christmas ... 1-16-2

MARSHALL'S ADDITION

New Figs and dates ... of 1890, at Helm & Kopf's. 1-12-tf

SPECTACLES fitted accurately at Ashby's.

It is like taking a peep at Fairyland to get a glimpse at Swain's Toy Store, opposite Post office. 1-16-2

MARSHALL'S ADDITION

PERHAPS you are not looking for Furnished ... and would like to know of one that we ... unfurnished, contains 8 rooms, bath, ... hall, fire place, furnace, electric bells, ... lights, on south front, central to market. This we can rent on year's lease only and must be to right party. It's very choice.
HENRY BROADHURST AGENCY
Hagerman Block

Sroy & Foley fine photographic portraits 126 N. ... Tejon Street. ...

OPERA HOUSE.

ENGAGEMENT EXTRAORDINARY

MONDAY, November 17.

... W I ...

Carleton's Opera Co.,

Unquestionably the largest, strongest and best Comic Opera organization in existence, including

W T CARLETON
AND

50 ARTISTS 50

in a perfect production of Offenbach's masterpiece

The Brigands!

with the entire strength of the company
SPLENDID SPECIAL SCENERY
... MAGNIFICENT ...

PRICES OF ADMISSION

Parquet 2 00 | Balcony 1 00
Parquet Circle 1 50 | Gallery 50

... seats now on sale at the ... 1-12-tf

Pianos AND Organs

FOR RENT AT

James Duncan's Music Store,

HUERFANO STREET. 1-13-4

McIntyre & Meier

Real Estate, Loans & Insurance
14 N. Tejon St -Bank Blk.

Careful and accurate in ... Of sound judgment in ... Reliable in ... Attentive to ...

14 N. Tejon St, Bank Block.

Going Out of Business.

EVERYTHING MUST BE SOLD

Now is Your Chance to Buy Goods at Half Price

New Winter Millinery, Fancy Dry Goods, Underwear, Hosiery and Stamped Goods. Also a new line of Toys and Novelties. ALL MUST BE SOLD

Stamping done to order

"Chicago Store,"

Huerfano Street, West of Tejon.
P. FRICKSON. 1-14-tf

No. 9 North Tejon St.

MATTHEW KENNEDY

No. 9 North Tejon St

Real Estate ∴ Insurance ∴ Loans ∴ Collections

Central Office for Austin Bluff Property.

The finest Suburban Residence Location ... of mountain and plain in the state. Beautiful parks, overgrown with large pine trees, unequalled as a health location. ... pure water and plenty of it, both for domestic and irrigating purposes. No smoke! No dust! The track of the Electric Car Line is already laid from one of the parks in the center of this property to the city limits. Electric Cars are now running, bringing this property within fifteen minutes' ride from the postoffice. Several fine residences will be erected on this property at an early date. Special Inducements offered for the next 60 days to parties ... with the intention of building at once. Why locate in the ... of our city when such an opportunity is offered? ... contains from one to four acres. Specially adapted for ... speaks for itself. All that we ask is an inspection of the property before purchasing.

ELECTRIC CARS Leave Corner of Pike's Peak Avenue and Tejon Street for "AUSTIN BLUFF" as Follows:

8 00, 9.24, 10.06, 10.48, 11.30 A. M., and 12.17, 12 ..., 1 11, 2.23, 3 05, 3.47, 4.29, 5.11, 5 53, 6 35, 7 17 and 7 59 P. M.

Each car is met by a carriage ... from which you get the finest view ...

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS IN ALL PARTS OF THE CITY.

WE HAVE THE EXCLUSIVE SALE of the choicest south front corners and lots in the market. We make a specialty of first class properties and can readily show to strangers and others (what every business man knows) that the best is the cheapest.

Desirable Furnished and Unfurnished Houses For Rent in all Parts of the City.

Insurance Written in First-Class Companies at the Lowest Rates.

FOR SALE

CHURCH CORNER—100x190 feet in North End Addition. This property is on Cascade avenue and near the finest improvements on the avenue. Cheap.

THE FINEST 100 foot front lot on Wood Avenue under ditch. This can be bought cheap—owner needs the money.

THE BEST BARGAINS IN THE CITY—Choice vacant lots on N. Weber st. All under city ditch, near to Electric car line. There will undoubtedly be an advance of at least ... per cent in the next six months, as they can be sold below market rates to-day.

FOR SALE.

SIX ROOM HOUSE—South Tejon ... near to business, only ...

HOUSE—LARGE ROOMS. In desirable location, S Weber st. This house is in good condition and can be sold reasonable.

CHOICE LOTS On E. Bijou st. Only ...

A BARGAIN—In desirable lot in ... Heights, near to good improvements.

VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE—... rooms, bath room, grand ... open fires and all modern improvements, corner ... with 100 foot frontage, south and east front. This property can be bought cheap.

FOR SALE

... ROOM ... on ... ette ave ... This house is ... sold at a bargain.

... N. Nevada ave. with ... in the most ... and an ... is worth ...

THE ... BEST CORNER on N. Nevada avenue ... south and east front. This ... Plenty ... and evergreen trees. ... corner ... on the avenue.

FOR SALE

FOUR ROOM HOUSE. East ... Lot ... feet. Only ...

HOUSE OF 10 LARGE ROOMS. Furnace heat, open fires, good bath ... lot ... south and east front. N. Weber st. Owner has left the city and is anxious to sell.

DESIRABLE LOTS in West Colorado Springs, Parrish's addition, Roswell and East Colorado Springs. All convenient to the Electric car line and desirable for medium price residences.

FOR SALE.

SOUTH FRONT LOTS. On Platte Avenue. The owner of these lots is compelled to leave the city and must sell.

FIVE ROOM HOUSE. On corner lot on ... This house is in good condition ... can be ...

ONE OF THE FINEST CORNERS On Pike's Peak Avenue 100x190 feet. This is one of the best properties for investment ... on my list.

Call at my Office for Location, Prices, etc. We will cheerfully show you Property.

MATTHEW KENNEDY, Real Estate Dealer, - No. 9 North Tejon Street.

The Leading Offer!

Is one hundred beautiful assorted Cane and Plush Seat Rockers at

ACTUAL COST.

Every article in my large and complete stock at from five to

25 PER CENT DISCOUNT.

And prices marked in plain figures. Bargains in the back part of the store and on the second floor, as well as in our WINDOWS. Don't miss the Rock Sale at 22 Pike's Peak Avenue.

JOHN LENNOX.

Our Holiday Goods are Coming

In thick and fast. We will soon be ready to show you the largest and most complete stock ever displayed in Colorado Springs. To make room for our Holiday stock we will sell you Fashionable Stationery both imported and domestic in all the late stylish tints, at prices lower than the lowest. We carry in stock Marcus Ward's, Crane's, Hurd's and Sherrod's complete lines.

THE COLLEGE BOOK STORE,

nee "THE NOVELTY."

27 1-2 S. Tejon St. G. J. WELLINGTON, Prop.

AIKEN'S

Fur Store,

105 Pike's Peak Ave.

MADE TO ORDER & FOR SALE:

Seal Sacques,
Seal Jackets,
Seal Capes,
Seal Cape Combination,

Sable Capes,
Black Marten Capes,
Monkey Capes,
Beaver Capes,

Persian Lamb Capes
Astrakhan Capes
Krimmer Capes

Capes of Red Fox, Coon, Badger, Gray Fox, Coney and Hair. Muffs and Boas of all the above

Repairing Done to Order.

JOHN POTTER

131-2 S. Tejon St.

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INSURANCE!

MONEY TO LOAN!

Maitland Coal!

(LUMP & NUT)

Union Ice and Coal Co.,

No. 28 W. Vermijo St.

ORDER BOOKS at Knapp's News Stand next door to postoffice, and Hill house's grocery 149 N Tejon street.

Pinon Wood and Pine Slab Kindling,

W. H. D. MERRILL,

128 N TEJON ST

Practical Plumber & Contractor

FOR STEAM HEATING

First class work solicited and guaranteed. Telephone No 68.

E BRUSOF & SON,

CONTRACTORS

Builders and Jobbers,

17 1-2 Bijou Street.

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ESTABLISHED 1873

El Paso County BANK.

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SURPLUS - - - 20,000

Transacts a general banking business. Drafts drawn on the principal cities of the United States and Europe.

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Iron, Wire, Electrical and General Repair Work.

MANUFACTURERS OF

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... and general line of Plain and Ornamental Wire and Iron Work. Electric Bells, Annunciators and Alarms.

Brass Work, Novelties, Models, Etc.

21 W. Huerfano St.

Enterprise Market House

WILCOX & CO., PROP'S

Successors to Curtis Bros.

Dealers in Fresh and Salt Meats, Poultry, Game, Eggs, Produce and Fruits. Full line of California and Domestic Canned goods, at bottom prices.

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Orders by Telephone promptly attended to.

Corner Costilla and Tejon sts.

GUYOT & M'LAIN,

Real Estate, Loan AND Investment Brokers.

Buy, Sell and Negotiate

First Mortgage Real Estate Loans, Commercial Paper.

Devote special attention to all matters involving the purchase and sale of Pueblo real estate and securities for ... A full list of choice business and residence property constantly on hand.

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LADIES' KID HAND-SEWED ∴ WELT BUTTON SHOES.

Price Reduced from $4.00 to $3.00.

Ladies Genuine Kid Dongola Button
Price reduced from $3 50 to $2 50
Gents' Shoes ... $1 50, $2 00, $2 50, $3 50, etc.

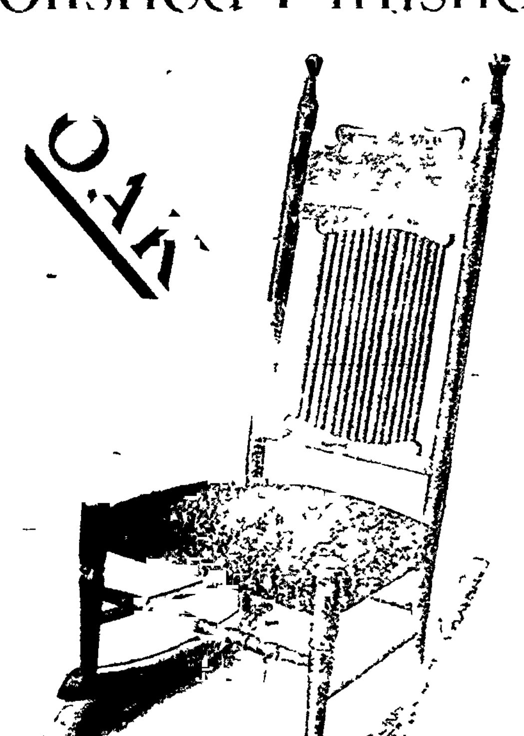
That is what is the matter ... always honest Shoes, always lowest prices.

"THE FAMOUS," 20 S. Tejon Street,
COLORADO SPRINGS.

50

OF THESE

Polished Finished



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Silk, Plush, Spring Seat.

IN OUR WINDOWS

At $3.85.

THE DE LA VERGNE FURNITURE COM'Y,

125, 127, 129 S. Tejon Street.

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NOT LOTS, BUT ACRES.

Great chance for investment. This splendid property adjoins Lake Minnequa on the east and is selling in single acre tracts. Electric cars and city water mains are assured. These acre tracts can be platted into lots and resold at a handsome profit. Prices from

$1,150 to $1,650

Per acre, averaging $115 00 to $140 00 per lot, including corners, which make this property the cheapest and best yet offered. Terms easy. One-fourth cash, balance 1, 2 and 3 years at 7 per cent.

GUYOT & McLAIN,
Pueblo, Colo. Sole Agents.

MINNEQUA!

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JUST BELOW Northern Avenue, on the Electric line to Lake Minnequa, is situated this elegant sub-division. No lot over 500 feet from car line. No building of less value than $1,500 is permitted on this property, thus making it very desirable residence property. About 20 lots facing east on Lake avenue, the fashionable drive in Pueblo, remain yet unsold. Also about 20 lots facing west on Berkeley avenue. The company is spending $10,000 to put in city water, which will be in this month, and the many who have purchased for homes will soon have fine houses under way. At the present time we can close out above lots at a lower price than anything in the locality. Terms easy. For full particulars apply to

McIntyre & Meier,

SOLE AGENTS. 11 N. Tejon St., Bank Block

ANDERSON & FARRAR,

Real Estate, Loans & Insurance.

Improved and Unimproved Property in all Parts of the City

OFFICE: Room 7, Nichols' Block.

Agents for the National B... Loan Association of Salt Lake

Marshall's Addition

OUR STORE is now filled to overflowing with new Goods! Never has it been jammed so full in all Departments.

NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS

In all Branches

We have made these purchases with great care and have many

Genuine Bargains to Offer.

Our Customers can depend upon the Lowest Prices ruling at the time on each and every item

Inspect our Stock and Prices

IT WILL PAY YOU.

Respectfully,

FAIRLEY BROS.

KNOB * HILL * ADDITION

AFFORDS SUPERB BUILDING SITES,

Commanding a Fine View of the Mountains and of the City.

HIGH GROUND. NATURAL DRAINAGE. FREE FROM SMOKE and DUST.

WATER MAINS AND ABUNDANT WATER SUPPLY.

The Martin and McGovney Ditch Now Being Constructed will Furnish Irrigating Water.

This fine property is only one and one-half miles from the Court House, and a trifle over one mile from the Union Depot. You can ride from the business centre of the city to KNOB HILL in seven minutes, in handsome new cars propelled and lighted by Electricity.

The Colorado Springs Improvement Company owning this property have contracted for the construction of Several Fine Dwelling Houses, to be built within a year, to cost not less than $5,000 and upwards each.

These and other improvements soon to follow ensure a quick and substantial advance in values, and the permanent prosperity of KNOB HILL.

Choice Lots and Blocks Can Now be Secured at Low Prices and on Easy Terms.

CALL ON ANY REAL ESTATE AGENT, OR ON

THE COLORADO SPRINGS IMPROVEMENT COMPANY,

AT THE OFFICE OF G. H. BEAN, 14 N. TEJON ST.

A [illegible] MOVEMENT [illegible] HEAD

BYRON AND BYRONISM.

The Witchery the Poet Exercised While Living.

Junius Henri Browne's Pilgrimage to His Grave.

How He is Regarded To-day as Author and Man.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—It is more than twenty years since, being in England, I was anxious to visit the grave of Byron. I was romantically interested in him and his poetry then—the romantic interest belonged, I suppose, to my youth—and I felt that I could not quit the kingdom without making a sentimental pilgrimage to the spot which contained his ashes. I was full of the subject: I talked much of it to various acquaintances, true Britons, that I had made in London. To my surprise, they did not know, though educated and of the upper class, where Byron was buried. I had not then got accustomed to the extraordinary ignorance of the English about topics on which they should be plentifully informed.

"His remains have not been removed," I inquired, "from Hucknall, have they?"

They had never heard of Hucknall.

"It is a small town," I explained, "near Newstead Abbey."

They had never heard of Newstead Abbey either. I was astounded.

"You know who Byron was?" I questioned with some irritation. They believed that they did.

One of them remembered reading some of his "queer stuff" at college. Another pronounced him an awfully funny fellow, expressing the opinion that his burlesques were really jolly. He referred to Henry J. Byron, author of "Slasher and the Wood," "Jack the Giant Killer" and "Dundreary Married and Done For."

The poet, you recollect, illustrated military glory by a soldier killed in battle and having his name misspelled in The Army Gazette. What could have been more satirical than the confounding of his great name with that of a writer of extravaganzas for the British stage! He would have enjoyed or have pretended to enjoy that cruel stab at his self love.

I went to Hucknall and saw the family vault—in the little church of the little town—in which Byron was interred forty years before, after the ridiculous ecclesiastic philistine the dean of Westminster, had pompously refused to admit the body to the abbey. The vault was not much to see, but it awoke many emotions in my breast, and the contrast between the tranquil, decaying village and the passion and the turgid of the poet's life impressed me deeply. I had at that time great admiration for the man. Wider experience, added years and better acquaintance with his life have materially modified that admiration.

When I was here Byron had been years in the grave, and the reaction against the unlimited worship of him in his own time had been completely established. He had ceased to be idealized, his literary reputation was much below his merit, when in my early teens, I began to read him—"Childe Harold," "Lara," "The Corsair," "Manfred," "Cain," "The Deformed Transformed," appealed to me like the echoes of my own heart. His thoughts, his feelings, his aspirations, his melancholy, his egotism were mine, or at least I fancied them to be. Having nothing to trouble me, my days passing serenely, smoothly, my future unclouded and promising, I imagined myself wretched and bearing a peculiar destiny. It all seems very absurd and ludicrous now, but then my condition appeared positively serious to my own morbid mind. I was extremely foolish, no doubt; but I had not the slightest conception of the fact.

There can be no such a blasted, blasted soul as that of a conceited romantic boy, who, thinking himself clever, delights in conjuring up shadows wherever the sunlight falls. I must have been afflicted with the peculiar ailment named Wertherism, derived from Goethe's "Sorrows of Werther," to which introspective, over susceptible juvenility is still subject. I should style it Byronism, were not Byronism a contagion caught from reading the poet, and I had suffered from the disease before opening a volume of his works. His writings certainly had, and may have yet, a strange capacity to reproduce, in very young persons, the morbid, distrustful, despairing moods which they so eloquently describe. In Italy and Germany, particularly in Poland, Bohemia, Hungary and Russia, their strong influence has never been modified. But the people of those countries are very different from the English and Americans, who are, above all, conspicuous for practicality and common sense.

It is hard to comprehend at this late day what a glamor Byron contrived during his life to throw over his verse, investing his personality with exaggerated and romantic qualities that did not belong to him. On young women of our blood he wrought a sort of spell. They sympathized with him intensely, all the more because he was by his own account so very wicked. They were in the habit of kneeling down every night and praying for his conversion, for the repose of his soul. Precious little simpletons, how the author of "Childe Harold" would have gloried at them had he seen their folly!

I remember an aunt who told me that she peppered her hair for months in her girlhood with trying to think how she might mitigate his misery. He became the fashion among Anglo-Saxon youths, who, by quoting his stanzas and imitating his vices, imagined that they had genius. Others cultivated pallor, wore broad, low collars and scowled like Alp or the Giaour. They labored hard to believe themselves deep dyed villains; and certain freshmen at Cambridge and Oxford were seen to stalk over the quadrangle with moody brow, intimating that they had committed a dreadful crime without a name. The feminine heart in two hemispheres leaped to the refrain. "So young, so handsome, so gifted, so unhappy." No man before or since has so imposed himself upon the cultured world, so stolen the unmerited sympathies of hearts charged with excess of sensibility. The strain did not and could not last; but it was sincere and severe while it continued.

Byron was underrated as a poet, long after the reaction had set in, and it is only within the last twenty odd years that he has regained the place he is entitled to. He is now accepted, with all deductions, as one of the greatest of poets, as one of the masters of the English tongue. Not a little of his work is set to one key, but the key is magnificent and most melodiously variable. As a man, in his thinking he constantly expressed hatred of cant and shams; he had a deal of both in his verse, and his daily assumptions. Among gift I and courageous, often chivalrous, he undeniably was; but he was also superlatively vain, egotistic, sensual, affected and in the main deeply selfish. It is difficult to decide what he was or what he was not, so inconsistent, so contradictory was his whole nature. He complained acridly of private slander and public calumny, yet for years he did his utmost to make the world believe him ten times worse than he was—a task altogether superfluous.

His disposition was saliently dual. His every virtue had its attendant vice; he was generous and niggardly, magnanimous and paltry, exalted and base, delicate and coarse, true and false, lovable and odious in the same hour. Never was he quite sincere. He was always playing a part, acting for effect, trying to mystify everybody. Quizzing was his habitual offense. He was a creature of impulse, seldom impelled by principle and absolutely incapable of forgetting himself. On no other mortal, perhaps, has so much sympathy been wasted. He did not deserve sympathy. He may have valued it in his heart, but he outwardly scoffed at it and invariably ridiculed those who expressed it. So incrusted was he with affectation that nature might have been suffocated in him for want of air.

Many of his apologists have declared that it would have been far better if he had married Mary Chaworth—he conveyed the same impression in his writings—instead of Anne Milbanke. But it is not the least likely. He was totally disqualified for domesticity. No woman of any pride or spirit could or would have lived with him as wife any length of time. Teresa Guiccioli was his mistress four or five years without serious quarrels; but she was an easy going Italian of abnormal character. He treated poor Jane Clermont, the mother of his daughter Allegra, shamefully; he had neither understanding nor appreciation of pure minded women. The incarnating of disloyalty, his listeners generally were his offensive top-good taste as to morality, and he boasted of them, as he boasted of everything, whether creditable or shameful.

So inveterate a humbug was he that it has been gravely doubted if his dejection and despondence were not part of his masquerading. In a measure they were; but when he put them into his verse, as he continually did, he doubtless felt them—they represented his mood of the moment. Otherwise he could not have so affected his readers. Nature stubbornly declines to be tricked. Surely he had more than enough to render him melancholy. His heredity was execrable; his father being an army officer—he was dubbed Mad Jack Byron a gambler, a debauchee, a spendthrift; his mother an ill favored, narrow, vulgar vixen. One moment she would deride him for his lameness, the next praise him to the skies, and smother him with kisses. After abusing each other violently, while he was still a boy, they would each, after expending their fury, slip round to the nearest drug store to inquire if the other had been there to buy poison. On his return from the east he did not visit her, though he had been absent two years, and she cursed him just before she died, wishing that he might be as deformed mentally as he was physically. His sole deformity was his defective right foot, with which she derided him when angry, knowing how sensitive he was about it. What could be expected of a man with such a mother, and with a father of mad Jack's antecedents? Much should be forgiven him in consequence. His blood was tainted at his birth.

Byron's good and bad qualities have both been exaggerated by his contemporaries. He was not nearly so handsome as his portraits commonly represent him. They idealize him, they show him to be almost boyish in appearance. Years before his death he was out of health and looked older than his age, though he died at 36. I have seen drawings and sketches of him in England, declared to have been taken from life, and there is no reason for doubt. They were not remarkable, in any way; they were fairly comely, but without trace of beauty.

Trelawney, who died recently at an advanced age, knew him intimately, and often spoke of him orally. I have been told, in a manner very diverse from what he printed in his memoirs.

Byron's end was noble. He earnestly endeavored to aid the Greeks against their Turkish oppressors, and thereby evinced considerable talent for military organization. His sacrifice for the struggling nation cancelled most of his grievous faults and consecrated his memory. Schopenhauer published his now famous work, "The World as Will and Idea," the first systematic expression of pessimism, five years before Byron's death, but it attracted no attention until long afterward.

The poet considered as sufficient motive for "Childe Harold" his wish to inform civilization that he was unhappy; and he informed it of the fact in dulcet numbers for the next twelve years. In the last half century we have grown so accustomed to regard life as very serious, with a large admixture of sadness, that Byron's tuneful plaints appear redundant. They contain much lofty, however, that is grand and beautiful; and remembering how weighted he was with ancestral evil, we pity him as an heir of our common humanity; we admire him as a lover of liberty and progress, and as incontestably a great poet.

JUNIUS HENRI BROWNE.

Southern Women in New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Mary E. Bryan, now editing "Monroe's periodicals," was born in Florida. She is a pretty woman, with dark eyes and a slender figure. She talks as well as she writes. She writes rapidly and does not revise or copy. Calling upon her one night at 8 o'clock I found she had still to write twenty seven pages of foolscap upon a continued story and have it done by the next morning. The matter was ready for the press at 8 a. m.

Mrs. Bryan has written much creditable verse, and she recites her poems with fine effect. She has written several novels and one play. "Uncle Ned a White Child" is her last book. It is full of interest, and could only have been written by one familiar with the old down-south negro folk. Her first novel was written in Louisiana with her baby in her arms. She did her cooking, washing and ironing at the time. The sale of the book brought a harvest which placed the author in competence. One who knew of the difficulties under which Mrs. Bryan has sometimes performed her literary work said of her, "She writes on a clothes-line in a high wind."

Like all the rest of her southern literary sisters she has her own home, and her pretty flat in Fourteenth street is the resort of a coterie of intellectual friends. She is chairman of literature of Sorosis, and is one of the vice presidents of the Woman's club of New York.

Mrs. Sallie J. Batsey edits a fashion magazine and a publication called The World, and is said to be in receipt of a large income from her varied work. She was born at Evansville, a few miles from Louisville.

Mrs. Nixon, of Pensacola, before coming to New York was engaged upon a southwestern paper. She has written many poems, contributed stories and plays. She boasts that she has done all sorts of newspaper work except setting type.

ANNA RANDALL DIEHL.

Literary Men and Women in London.

Mrs. Campbell Praed in North American Review.

There is, in truth, a sad want of organized literary entertainment in London society; the few efforts that have been made in that direction have not been successful, and have ended in mere evening parties, where there is much music and at which half the guests have no claim to be considered literary. We have no Nineteenth Century club, no Sorosis. The starting of an Authors' club strictly confined to literary men and women has been talked of, but has never been carried out. At the annual banquets of the Royal Literary Fund, or Press Fund, literary women are not allowed to dine, but are brought in when the actual feeding is over, as children are brought in at dessert, and are then graciously permitted to hear the speeches. One of the dramatic societies was the first I believe, to venture on the bold innovation of allowing women to dine at the table. The Society of Authors, a somewhat recent and important organization, solicits the membership of women and admits them to an equality with men at the annual dinner which of late it has offered to the representatives of foreign literature. But the time seems yet far off when the literary woman will sit down with the literary man side by side at every board in public, just as she does in private.

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SWISS SIGHT SEEING.

Improvements in Accommodations for Tourists.

The Increasing Travel to This Picturesque Country.

Enterprise of the Inhabitants is Meeting the Demand.

Zurich, November 2.—It was thought in Switzerland last year, owing to the immense circulation of tourists caused by the Paris exposition, that the tide of travel through the Alpine highways had indeed reached high water mark. But the season now drawing to a close shows that the tide has in no wise receded. In fact, many say that Switzerland has never before had so many visitors in any one year. The rush has in various quarters been unprecedented. In Lucerne, the very heart of the tourist movement, it was no uncommon thing this past summer to have every spare bed in town occupied, and to find 50 or 60 homeless travelers making the best they could out of the soft side of a bench or settee in the railway station over night. In Zurich, where, since the completion of the quays and the establishment of the general inquiry office, the rush of summer travel has been annually increasing, it has happened more than once this year at the principal hotels to answer "all full," and send away crowds of strangers to seek quarters elsewhere in town. It is precisely a repetition of what passes on the Riviera, at Nice, Monte Carlo, and Cannes during the months of February and March. There is but one inference to be drawn, and that is that under the favorable conditions of general peace, and improved railway and steamer facilities, people are traveling more now than they used to do. Formerly, only nobles, potentates and very wealthy people travelled in Switzerland; now it is the mode for everyone to take a summer tour through that beautiful Alpine pleasure park. Trades people, school teachers, students, and clerks from both sides of the Atlantic are to be met everywhere on the quays and lake steamers, in the secluded valleys or on the mountain tops; foreign bicyclists, single or in groups, whiz along the country highways; you hear the nasal twang of the Yankee, the broad English accent of "'Arry and 'Arriet," the *C'est magnifique* of the enthusiastic Gallic bourgeois, or the good-natured and gruff tones of the Teutonic shopkeeper in every, every jewelry from the Rhine Falls to Geneva; verily it may be said "the woods are full of them." Nor meanwhile has the number of so-called "swell" tourists in anywise diminished, but on the other hand its luxury has kept pace with the general advance. One has only to glance over the published lists of strangers which, like a mosquito plague, spring into existence at the Swiss resorts in summer to see how many foreign princes and princesses, dukes and duchesses, and nobility of lesser grades, with more or less numerous suites, are registered at the principal houses. Nor among these is Europe alone represented. Titled East Indians, Egyptians, Japanese and South Americans have all come, as well, to pay their tribute of admiration to the beauties of the Jungfrau, wreathed with her chaplet of eternal snow, and of the wondrously blue Swiss lakes, sparkling in their grim setting of rocks and wooded peaks. It is, indeed, a mingling of costumes and languages and types and usages and classes that one finds nowhere else outside of the great expositions occurring now and then at one another of the world's capitals.

Now, if the yearly inroad of pleasure seekers into Switzerland keeps on increasing as it has been steadily doing of late years, a question very similar in nature to the Malthusian theory presents itself, viz., how is Switzerland going to accommodate them? But the answer is very simple. In this respect, the enterprising Swiss is on hand every time; he is constantly building more hotels and larger ones, constantly planning and building new railroads, level or inclined; constantly providing new means of communication by water, diligence and footpath; constantly opening up and rendering accessible new points of beauty and interest; constantly widening the sphere of his commissariat by bringing fresh oysters from Ostend, fat pullets from Normandy, fresh fish from the North sea and tempting fruits from Italy. It would make in itself alone an interesting letter to tell how the hordes of summer tourists in Switzerland are lodged, fed and forwarded without inconvenience, delay or accident. The machinery works as smoothly as that of grandfather's clock—and as noiselessly, too. It is as good as a visit to a circus, or the Eiffel tower, to stand in one of the great railway stations, say at Berne, Basel or Zurich, any day in July or August, and watch the arrival and dispatching of the trains, the enormous crowds of people who come and go, the mountains of trunks that are handled, and yet the perfect order and system that characterize all. It is safe to say that in five years from now Switzerland will be ready for double the number of strangers who have during the past year sojourned within her gates.

Now who would have believed twenty, nay even ten, years ago, that a special fast *train de luxe* three times a week between London and Switzerland could ever be made to pay? Yet it has been paying the past season, or during a part of it, for it was only put on when the season was well advanced, and is to be resumed next year when the season opens, thanks to the London, Chatham and Dover, and the Northeastern railway of France. By arrangement between these and connecting Swiss lines, a train of restaurant and *fauteuil* cars runs through from London in twenty-one hours to Bale, and thence to Zurich or Lucerne. To one who can recall the very going, slow coach travel of scarcely a quarter of a century ago, this seems an improvement all but incredible.

And here is another instance of enterprise growing out of the efforts endeavored made in Switzerland to provide new amusement for strangers. Few Swiss lakes are more soft and idyllic in their beauty than the Lake of Zurich. A banking company in this city has hit upon a happy thought of putting upon the lake next season a fleet of small "Hirondelle" steamers capable of holding thirty or forty passengers each, and running them for the accommodation of strangers, partly on regular routes, partly at the disposal of parties engaging them. In this way, at a comparatively trifling price, any family or group of friends may engage a pleasure steamer for a day or half a day already manned and equipped, just as they would hire their own "Dahabieh" for a trip on the Nile, or a coach for a drive across country.

And without risk of becoming wearisome, one may go on to speak of the recent wonderful growth of inclined railways in Switzerland. Time was when the trip up to the Rigi Kulm, from either Arth or Vitznau, was one of the wonders of the age. But now, in addition to those lines, we have the spider-web track to the summit of Pilatus, the ladder railway from Montreux up to Glion, the road from Zurich up the Uetliberg, from the top of which one can see nearly half of Switzerland, and the giddy, yet perfectly safe, ascent to the peaks of St Salvatore and Monte Generoso, overlooking the Lake of Lugano, nearly all of Tessin, and a good bit of Lombardy. Nor is this all. In a few years we shall have the new railway over the Simplon, forming another great highway for Italy—and, more wonderful still, the proposed inclined railway—it may more properly be called a sub surface elevator, to the top of Jungfrau. Of this the foreigners may be certain, that Swiss enterprise keeps pace with the insatiable demands of the tourist sightseer, and that both the courage and the money are invariably forthcoming when there is any new and daring enterprise to be planned and carried out for the delectation of the summer stranger.

Another capital idea, too, with which tourists will have to credit Swiss enterprise, is the establishment in the principal cities of so called "general inquiry offices," where any stranger may apply, free of charge, for whatever information he desires in regard to routes, time tables, connections, hotels, and all the thousand and one matters that a tourist is continually wanting to know, you know. It was Zurich that started the idea in 1888, I believe, and it has taken, like wildfire, that now every Swiss town of any importance has its inquiry bureau, presided over by a competent and well-informed director, provided with a vast library of newspapers and general travelers' literature, and maintained entirely at the liberal expenditure of the people of the town. Somebody who has been keeping tally states that in this city the number of guests accommodated at hotels this year, thus far, has reached the enormous number of 125,000, or 30,000 more than were registered during the same period in 1889. These figures are [illegible] of [illegible] as well as of the state [illegible] to [illegible] and beguile the traveler on his way through this land of lake and glacier. During the present season the office in this city has had prepared for gratuitous distribution 10,000 copies of a very handsome little pamphlet in the English language and copiously illustrated, entitled: "A Trip Through Switzerland," while the St. Gothard Railway company has also, with characteristic enterprise, issued a similar edition, of an illustrated pamphlet, also in English, descriptive of Italian and its connections. The increase of travel by the St. Gothard during the last two seasons has been quite remarkable, by the way. People are going more and more every year to Bellagio, Lugano, Como, Pallanza and all the other charming spots which lie on the shores of the Italian lakes, and the through travel coming from India and the Orient, via the Suez canal, is now largely finding its way over this attractive and picturesque route, delivering its passengers in London in the surprisingly short time of 51 hours after their landing in Brindisi.

GEORGE L. CATLIN.

The Death of Ann Charlotte Lynch.

From the Baltimore American.

Dr. Julian J. Chisolm, who has travelled extensively and is a close observer, when asked by a reporter to name what startled him the most in his sightseeing trip of the last summer, said: "The street dress of the ancient Assyrian ladies." Among the collection of Babylonish antiquities of the British museum his attention was attracted to the little hollow cylinders made from some very hard stone of onyx, chalcedony, lapis or lapis lazuli, which were used as signets by the ancient Babylonians. Their age, as chronologically established, is 2300 B. C., long before the time assigned to the building of the tower of Babylon, and about the period of the destruction of the world by great deluge. These cylinders are [illegible] and size of a lady's little [illegible]. Upon their surfaces are [illegible] intaglios. To exhibit the nature and perfection of these ancient carvings on such very hard substances, the custodians of the museum had made impressions in fine plaster, which were placed by the side of the cylinders. Some of these impressions, as sharp as the most perfect cutting on gems of the present day, represented female figures, dressed in the walking costumes of that remote period. The style of the dress was striking. The gown was a tight fitting body, with long fitting sleeves, the skirt clung to the figure, much as it is to day on ladies fashionably attired. A distance from the waist to the knee of the garment was equally given to three broad flounces or overskirts, each of apparently of the same material, plaited in the accordion plaits so fashionable in this year, 1890. The hat worn was a high one; the figures being small, not much over one inch in length, the peculiarities of the hat could not be clearly made out. It was not unlike those which form so disturbing an element in the theatre seats of the present day. The whole costume was of so familiar a cut that it would not attract attention if seen upon our streets to-day. Yet these ladies lived and dressed 4,000 years ago. Perhaps we have to resolve to circles and [illegible] returning to the previously [illegible]. These Babylonish [illegible] wonderful curiosity [illegible] antediluvian [illegible] this adage beyond question [illegible] these very [illegible] that will [illegible] Noah's [illegible]

GALLANT LIFE SAVERS.

Interesting Letter from the Pen of Walter Wellman.

Headquarters Life Saving Department at Washington.

The Present is a Season of Anxiety to Its Superintendent.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—This is the season of anxiety in one of the most admirable of all the many branches of the government. At the headquarters of the life saving service in the treasury department Superintendent Kimball is daily in receipt of news of storm, wreck, disaster and gallant rescue. November has brought its usual accompaniment of high winds and wild waters, and the 1,500 brave officers and men em-

A HUNDRED MILES TO THE WRECK.

ployed at the 225 life saving stations are on the alert for opportunities to distinguish themselves in their hazardous calling. Volumes could be written about the heroic achievements of the United States life saving service. The history of this service is one of the bravest and noblest of deeds of skill and daring combined, of patience, fidelity and humanity. In a single year the 1,500 men, who are stationed at points of danger all along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and throughout the lakes, have dealt with 500 disasters of all sorts, saved six millions or seven millions of dollars of property in jeopardy, and, what is more important, have saved thousands of human lives.

I want to tell a few stories that will illustrate the service rendered by these men, but I scarcely know where to start. Superintendent Kimball and his lieutenants tell so many tales of the heroism of their men, in whom they have a pardonable pride, that one feels like writing books instead of columns about them. One of the most picturesque accounts of rescue is that given of the manner in which a life saving crew traveled 110 miles by special train in a blinding snow storm and saved the lives of twenty-four men.

Early in the morning of Nov. 17, 1883, one of the worst northeasters that ever swept over Lake Superior set in with a bewildering storm of snow and sleet, mounting to a gale, which scourged the waters into appalling turbulence. The tempest continued for more than three days. At Marquette in the morning of the 18th the attention of men about the harbor was concentrated upon a quarter of a mile to the eastward, where two spectral shapes were appearing and then vanishing in the storm. Soon a party of men put a yawl boat upon a wagon and started off on a voyage of discovery. It was as they had surmised. They found upon arrival that two vessels, one a large steam barge, the Robert Wallace, and the other her consort, the schooner David Wallace, were stranded. The heavy seas were breaking over both vessels, and the men on board were in constant expectation of their crafts going to pieces under the blows of the monstrous waves.

The suffering and peril of the sailors had gone home to every heart, and the citizens engaged in a series of almost frantic efforts to save them. They manned the yawl and put out through the terrible surf with a rope in tow, held by their comrades on shore. Quickly they were thrown upon the beach by the angry waters. Undaunted, they made another effort, and still another, but with like results. A tug was sent for, but it was unable to get near enough to the wrecks to be of any service. Toward evening the citizens thought they might throw a line out to the wrecks by means of an old mortar stored near by, and so they sent for the old gun and made the effort. At the first fire the line fell in the water only a little way from the shore. Then so heavy a charge was put in that the gun was burst into a thousand fragments, and the wonder is that a large number of men were not killed, for by this time a great crowd had assembled on the beach, and the gun exploded in the midst of a dense throng.

The multitude on the beach were now in despair. They had concluded that

ON THE WAY TO THE WRECK.

nothing could be done. It was terrible to realize that night was settling o'er the scene, and that but a short distance away were two dozen human beings who but for succor must soon perish. Many returned to their homes with heavy hearts, but others lingered on the shore and watched the ... by huge bonfires, which had been kindled for comfort and to serve as signals to the imperiled men that efforts were still being made for their rescue. Amid the general despair it had occurred to one man—Capt. Frink, of the tug Gillette—that a last chance lay in invoking the aid of the nearest life saving crew. He had ... telegraphed some hours before to Keeper Albert Ochs, of the Ship Canal station. The message reached the keeper at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. He and his crew at once sprang to work. In an hour they had the lifeboat, the Lyle gun and other apparatus loaded upon the deck of the tug which had brought ... the message from Houghton. The tug then steamed away to Houghton, where a special train, consisting of two flat cars and a passenger car, was

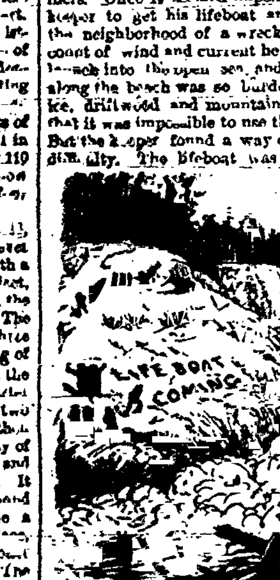
waiting for them. As soon as possible the lifeboat and the other apparatus were loaded on the cars—there being plenty of willing hands to lend assistance, and at a quarter of 8 o'clock the train started on its journey through the snow and ice. A description of what followed, written by Capt. O'Connor, now dead, is worth quoting:

The noblest descriptive powers would find a fitting subject in the epic journey of the life savers. The mind catches in advance its salient features. The incessant rush of the locomotive into the night and the gale, the muffled roar and rattle, the huge rolls of smoke volleying from the funnel and torn and tossed by the wind, and within the car the figures of the crew, lolling and drowsing, with a sense of the perilous adventure to which they were speeding plain upon their composed features. Despite the load of snow upon the rails a part of the journey was traveled at the rate of nearly a mile a minute. The whole distance of 110 miles was traveled, including necessary stoppages, in less than four hours. Long before midnight the surging and cheering crowd at Marquette saw something white, shaped like a rolling mountain of snow and ice, come snorting and clanging into the station. It was the delivering train nearly buried in a white mantle.

Wagons were in waiting to take the lifeboat to the scene of the wreck. At 1 o'clock in the morning the life saving crew were greeted with tremendous cheers as they drew up to the bonfires on the shore. The Lyle gun was immediately placed in position and a line fired across the steam barge amidships, but it appears the men on board could not get aft or were afraid to make use of it, as the waves were sweeping over the vessel. So the keeper concluded to resort to the lifeboat. It was 2 o'clock in the morning when the launch was made. There were two reefs to cross and the surf was terrible. By the time the first reef had been crossed the boat had shipped three seas, the rudder had been nearly displaced and return to the shore for repairs was unavoidable. Another line was fired over the wreck, but the sailors were unable to get it. So the lifeboat was again launched. This time the pull was long, hard and desperate. Several seas were shipped, but the reefs were finally cleared and the craft came alongside the wreck. The lifeboat was a weird spectacle. The ice had frozen on her so that she seemed a shell of ice. So heavy was she with ice that the keeper concluded it prudent to take but nine men. These were safely landed, and immediately another journey was made. Again and again the boat was flooded and driven ... from ... On the second reef she was nearly thrown ... over ... The rudder was so nearly destroyed that she had to be managed almost entirely by the oars. Her valiant crew were incessantly drenched with icy water, which froze upon their clothing ... it stiff and thickened the mail with which they were sheathed. But the men were indomitable, and shortly after ... they had brought the last man ashore.

The life savers returned home that morning, leaving behind them a remembrance of their prowess and achievement. To have come rushing behind their locomotive through the night and ... so many weary leagues to the rescue of a group of despairing sailors, and then, with hearts greater than danger, to have gone out again and again through the dreadful breakers and brought every man ashore, was a feat so admirable and glorious that it roused the people of the whole lake region to intense enthusiasm.

On another occasion a life saving crew stationed in Michigan traveled some seventy miles, a part of the way by tug, a part by special train, and the remainder by the hardest kind of rowing through a stream that was filled with ice, and arrived at the scene of disaster in time to rescue a dozen freezing mariners. Once it seemed impossible for a keeper to get his lifeboat and crew to the neighborhood of a wreck. On account of wind and current he could not launch into the open sea, and the road along the beach was so burdened with ice, driftwood and mountains of snow that it was impossible to use the wagon. But the keeper found a way out of the difficulty. The lifeboat was launched



HOPE FOR THE SHIPWRECKED MARINERS.

in shoal water, just outside the coast of ice, and with the aid of a team of strong horses, and by dint of pulling and pushing by the indomitable crew, wading in water and slush, the scene of the wreck was reached at last and a number of lives rescued.

One terrible morning, ten years ago last month, the citizens of the village of Frankfort, Mich., saw a little way out in the wild lake a spectacle which struck terror to their hearts. A schooner had been driven ashore by the gale, had beaten to pieces in the breakers and sunk. One of her masts had fallen, the other protruded above the lake. Ten feet above the water, clinging to the ratlines, was the captain. Fifty feet up, in the crosstrees, were the crew of six men, and in his lap one of them held the head of a dying woman. The foremast swayed and creaked ominously, and seemed likely to go over at any moment. The woman was delirious, and her shrieks and laughter rang out above the gale.

The nearest life saving station was ten miles away. A gallant young man rode his horse to it as if his own life depended upon it. Then began a struggle against odds and time on the return journey—a heavy cart loaded with the Lyle gun and beach apparatus, and a sandy, hilly, snowy road through a forest. Let the lamented Capt. O'Connor tell a part of the story:

Meanwhile a crowd had assembled on the coast hills near the wreck. A fire had been built and, to cheer the mariners and to prevent their yielding to despair, the men laid pieces of driftwood so as to form in huge, rude letters, black against the white background of the bluff, the words "lifeboat coming." Eager signals from the sailors announced that they could read this gigantic telegram. To return to the rescuers and their journey. The only available route was an old trail through the woods, rarely traveled, and now overgrown with underbrush and rendered almost impassable by fallen trees. But the horse, now nearly exhausted, and the men, pushing and pulling, struggled on along winding ravines and up steep, sandy hills. Finally help arrived in the shape of fresh horses and more men, and the expedition at last reached the top of the coast hills, within sight of the wreck. But here an unexpected and apparently unsurmountable obstacle was encountered.

Between the hilltop and the beach was a belt of woods as yet unpierced by road or vehicle, and in which lay fallen trees half buried in brush and dense undergrowth. The obstacle seemed to inspire all persons with a sudden electric energy and gave occasion for a striking and admirable scene. In an instant, and as if by simultaneous impulse, all hands, citizens and crew, flung themselves upon the wood with axes and handspikes, and a work began which resembled a combat. The wood seemed tumbling asunder, and its rapidly opening depths were alive with rude figures in every variety of action. In some places men were showering blows with axes upon standing timber. In others they were prying and lifting ... with all their branches, shouting in chorus. Groups here and there with frantic activity were uprooting and rending away ... of brush and undergrowth. Sometimes ten men would fling themselves in mass upon a young tree or sapling, pull it down and tear it away in an instant. In an incredibly short time a way through the wood was cleared, and the mortar cart was dragged down to the beach. The journey of ten miles or more had been made in two hours.

What followed can be quickly told. All afternoon the crew and their volunteer assistants worked. A line was finally shot across the wreck and secured by the sailors. Trip after trip was made by the life car, and then after ... brought ashore. At each trip the crowd expected to see the woman's form lifted out of the car. But it did not appear, and as sailor after sailor came ashore they replied in response to inquiries that the woman would be brought on the next trip. Just at dark the last two men came ashore, but the woman was not with them. The crowd set up a ... It was a fact that the woman should be thus left to perish. Under other circumstances it might have ... the men who had deserted her. These two sailors who came last from the wreck declared the woman was dead. Their comrades who had earlier reached the shore corroborated their statement. Seventeen days afterward the woman's body was recovered. In all probability she was alive when left there, fifty feet above the water, unconscious in the crosstrees.

Many of the life savers lose their own lives in attempting to rescue others. Many times a year duty calls the brave men to take their lives in their hands. Ten or eleven years ago a sloop stranded on the shores of Cape Cod. Capt. David Atkins and his crew went to the rescue in the surf boat, and ... several of the sailors. On the next trip the lifeboat was alongside the sloop, when the boom of the latter craft, which was dipping in and out of the sea as the breakers rolled her from side to side, caught the captain's boat and turned it bottom side up. Keeper Atkins and two of his men were drowned.

Some time before this Capt. Atkins had made an effort to rescue the sailors on board a stranded ship, but finally abandoned the attempt on account of the wildness of the sea. Then a volunteer squad of sailors and fishermen manned a yawl and went out and brought all the sailors ashore. Keeper

LIFE SAVERS LOSE THEIR LIVES.

Atkins was so much chagrined by this, and by the criticisms which followed, that he declared in future he would either save all the lives imperiled in his district or leave his own body in the ocean. He kept his word.

These are but three or four of the thousands of similar incidents—incidents full of drama, of tragedy, of pathos, of that heroism which thrills the heart and melts the eye—to be found in the history of this noble service.

WALTER WELLMAN.

WALTER SCOTT'S DIARY.

A Most Interesting Record of the Great Novelist's Last Days.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—Walter Scott's journal, just given to the public, bids fair to rank as the literary event of the year, and will interest Americans quite as much as the author's own countrymen. Scott's personality is of interest to us for many reasons, but chiefly for three:

He worked himself to death to pay his debts. None of the heroes he sang did a more heroic thing than that. He gathered up the floating traditions and rude minstrelsy of his native land and wrought them into living forms of beauty which have made the localities classic ground. But more than all he did a patriotic work which no other man has been able to do so fully for any country long distracted by civil war and feuds of race and religion.

Why is it, the political inquirer often asks, that the civil wars in Scotland were followed so soon by such perfect amnesty and concord? One answer is self evident: all the heroic achievements of both sides have been thrown into a common stock and constitute the common glory of the country. The honor of giving poetic completeness to this work belongs to Walter Scott. In his inspiring lines Kelt and Saxon, Scott and Englishman, Catholic, Protestant and Erastian shine, each according to his merits. This great work has not yet been done for Ireland.

The journal covers but seven years, from 1825 to 1832, and appears to have been written more to relieve the writer's mind under its load of trouble than to give information. The depression which followed the Napoleonic wars ended about 1820, and as usual in such cases the reaction made business men reckless. The era of speculation culminated in 1825 and ended suddenly in the worst financial revulsion Great Britain ever suffered. Scott was completely crushed. His publishers failed. All for whom he had assumed any responsibility failed, and he was saddled with the enormous debt of $600,000—so estimated by his best informed friends.

Then the inborn nobleness of the man shone out. At the age of 55, when he had retired from authorship, he resolutely set to work to pay his debts by the pen. He surrendered all his property except Abbotsford, and there lived in the most economical way. The next year he published "Woodstock;" the next, "Chronicles of the Canongate" and the "Life of Napoleon Bonaparte." On the last work alone he received enough to pay his creditors nearly $90,000. He then produced nine considerable works in rapid succession. Paralysis struck him down in the midst of these exhausting labors, and after a brief journey on the continent he died at Abbotsford, Sept. 21, 1832.

Soon after his death the profits of his works paid the last dollar of his indebtedness. The lapse of time has removed the ... of any anxiety as to injuring ... Mrs. Maxwell Scott now gives the journal to the world. It is written in a style of ... freedom, ... these days, ... Some passages are quite affecting, among them those which relate how ... extent of the appalling calamity ... J. H. BEADLE.

A Master of Language.

Brown—Is Jones a linguist?

Smiley—Well, I should think so! You should have heard him just now, when he sat down on a tack!—Light.

"No Contributions Returned Unless," Etc.

She (after a lovers' quarrel)—You may return my letters.

He (editor)—Did you inclose stamps?—Harper's Bazar.

Part of Him, at Least.

Miss Fannie—Young De Mente is a regular swell, isn't he?

Her Brother (gruffly)—His head is.—Washington Star.

IT BUTTONED UP BEHIND.

Fearful Predicament of a Chicago Girl Who Wanted to Go to New York.

Mr. Heusner is the local passenger agent of the Michigan Central railroad. Everybody has some funny experience in life, and Mr. Heusner is not an exception. A gentleman went to him recently and said he wanted to send his daughter to New York; that she was a young girl, and one who had never traveled a long distance. He was anxious to have her placed under the care of some one who would take an interest in her and see that she reached her destination safely. The agent, as was his duty, related the advantages of his company's limited. The father of the young lady was still unsatisfied.

"Have you a maid on your limited?" he asked Mr. Heusner.

The agent said no, and—as was his duty under the circumstances—said that such an attache was not necessary to anybody's comfort.

The father of the young girl still hesitated to purchase a ticket. "I think," he said, "that in the present case a maid would be very handy. I'll tell you confidentially, however, how it is. My wife has had her dressmaker at the house for the last ten days getting the young lady ready. And the dress is finished. I wish you had a maid on your train."

"How old is the young lady?" asked Mr. Heusner.

"About 15, going on," said the circumspect father, who had been well drilled at home.

"Old enough, I should think," said the agent, "to arrange her own dress."

"She could get it off easy enough," replied the father. "But she couldn't get it on the next morning."

"I don't quite understand," said the agent, who began to be perplexed at this turn.

"You don't?" queried the father. "The blasted thing buttons up behind, and it's the first dress of that kind she ever had," roared the parent, his face like a dipped lobster.

The agent recovered from the ludicrous situation in time to say, "Well, I suppose she has other dresses besides this one?"

"Yes, plenty of 'em; but she and her mother have got it into their heads that she can't get to New York unless she goes in the dress that buttons behind," said the father.

The agent appeared nonplussed, but only for a moment, for the resources of a railroad agent are without number. "I have it," he said. "Let her turn the dress around."

The father felt of his chin in that contemplative manner which a man has when he is between the devil and the deep sea. Then he came to the front. "That won't do," he said. "The dress has a bustle in it."

"What's the use of her taking off the dress at all?" said the agent, as his face glowed with the discovery.

"I'll go home and talk the matter over," replied the father, about whose alabaster front there had grown large fonts of perspiration since he had entered the office.

"The affair," said Mr. Heusner, "presents a new feature in the railroad business, and one which will be discussed at the next meeting of the agents. The father has not returned, and I am afraid of the result."—Chicago Tribune.

She Deserved a New One.

Little Jennie, who had prayed for a new doll for two years, came to the conclusion that her prayers were not heard, so she wrote the following lines and addressed them to heaven:

"deer god plees go sum wings on mi ole dol an fix it a wa befor mamma di ... it up a gin for nex krismus.

"yoors respekfely,

"Jennie.

"p. m.—plees don't forgit to sen a nue won."—Judge.

Gentle.

Maud—What a dear, good chaperon you are! But how did you manage to get my rival out of the room just at that critical moment?

Chaperon—I whispered to her in a kind, confidential tone that there was a rip in the back of her silk waist.—Harper's Bazar.

Parted Company.

Dashaway—I wore some of those new, patent ... buttons at the ball last night.

Cleverton—How did they act?

Dashaway—I haven't the least idea. They left me early in the evening.—Clothier and Furnisher.

How to Avoid Disapproval.

Amy—It will be all right, Jack, if you will keep on the right side of papa.

Jack—Yes?

Amy—Yes. He is blind in his right eye.—Light.

Supplying the Correct Time.

Washington Letter.

To make all this clear it is necessary to explain that the big naval observatory at Washington considers it an important part of its business to determine and give away to anyone who chooses to ask for it absolutely correct time at noon each day. Experts paid by Uncle Sam make the computations and press the button at precisely 12 o'clock, thus communicating the hour to the various departments in this city. The Western Union is permitted to have its instruments in the room whence the message is sent, with an attachment to the button, so that the news is flashed directly from the observatory without even the aid of an operator all over the United States, reaching even so distant a point as San Francisco within the space of not more than one fifth of a second. For such is the utmost twinkling required for the passage of an electric spark through 3000 miles of wire.

To accomplish this the telegraph company is obliged to take all other business off the wires each day just before 12 o'clock. Three minutes and a half before noon arrives, operators in all parts of the country cease sending or receiving messages and devote their attention to attaching wires in such a manner as to establish unbroken connection from Washington with points in every section of the union to which the lines extend their ramifications. A dozen seconds before the time bell is to strike, a few warning ticks come flashing along, and at the very moment when the sun passes over the seventy fifth meridian a current gives a single throb from Maine to Florida and from the Atlantic to the Pacific informing an expectant nation of the time of day.

Now the way in which the telegraph company makes money by distributing the time in this manner is by selling it to people all over the United States who have clocks and find it of importance to keep them right. In this manner it keeps corrected by electricity to absolute solar time no less than 7,000 clocks in the city of New York alone. All that the company is obliged to pay is the cost of maintaining its instruments at the observatory and the wires connecting these instruments with the main office in Washington. But it must be remembered that the cost of stopping telegraphic operations for four minutes in the busiest part of each day throughout the entire country is not inconsiderable.

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, for week ending November 15, 1890.

GENTLEMEN.

One cent due on each.

Anderson, B A	Hibbits, Jas
Anderson, J A	Hamilton, S R
Allen, K	Hannin, A T
Allen, J O	Holl, J H
Appleton, F T	Hopkins, D H
Bion, Albert	Jones, John M
Bradley, Jno A	King, Phil R
Bradley, F D	Kern, Will J
Bushon, Sam	Kelley, J M
Blown, Samuel	Keena, John
Blanchard, Arthur A, 2	Kennedy, Geo D
Brown, Homer C	Kelley, Dr
Barns, Geo	Looy, Milton
Bailey, W	Manor, J H
Bauer, E J	McIntyre, R A
Carlton, S D	McDonald, Thos H
Cassivetto, D	Newport, W m C
Collins, Walker	Nickles, R R
Chairel, Joe C	Otterbrock, Geo
Cline, Jno W	Preston, J H
Carndon, R H, 2	Perkins, Ora
Clements, J H	Pennington, Jno W
Croat, Jabez ●	Parr, Chas
Colburn, W H	Rouleson, F G
Curies, John	Richards, R G
Cummings, C	Rothpe, H C
Custis, Wm	Sneed, Geo
Curtin, M	Stoffs, D
Duff, Walter	Simmons, L O
Duncan, D H	Shepherd, J H
Davis, Wm L	Sebnorf, A C, 2
Doolittle, Horace O	Shaffer, Eleanor
Dolton, James	Smith, C B
Evans, W D	Smith, Wm J
Emery, Arnold	Stout, Geo
Enos, C W	Stratton, F E
Falkner, Robt	Summet, T R
Granger, Harry	Tyrell, Hubert
Gunn, O R	Wilson, Chas E
Groom, W W	Wilson, Geo
Hawkins, Levi	Whited, Simon
Hart, J W	Walker, O H
Harrington, Frank	Walker, P M
Hardy, A C	Weems & Co
Healea, John	Watson, T E
Harrison, Eugene L	Ward, Lewis A
Harris, Geo H	Walls, Ed
Hight, R H	Yates, A W
Hixon, E C	

LADIES.

One cent due on each.

Appleton, Miss Minnie	Manger, Miss Anna
Allen, Mrs M A	Magill, Mrs Jessie
Bower, Mrs Wm	Orr, Mrs A R
Bicksford, Mrs Kit	Ott, Mrs Willie
Belknap, Miss Laura	Osborne, Miss Carrie M
Benson, Miss Alice	O'Connor, Miss Jennie
Brodrick, Miss Bridget	Orcott, Emma O
Chapman, Mrs Carrie	Plumb, Mrs B H
Clark, Mrs M L	Payne, Miss Sallie
Croad, Mrs	Phelan, Miss Henrietta
Cabrison, Miss H W	Phillips, Miss Stella
Davis, Mrs Carolina	Real, Mrs
Ravens, Mrs S A	Roberts, Miss Jennie E
Fleming, Mrs Minnie	Renkin, Miss Tillie
Flynn, Mrs O C	Taylor, Mrs Sarah
Foely, Mrs Kate	Stewart, Mrs
Foster, Mrs Helen	Smith, Mrs Ida
Hammers, Mrs Lynnie L	Stuart, Miss Hattie
	Turner, Mrs Bell
Helmer, Emma A, 2	White, Mrs S A
Height, Mrs Ida	Wilcox, Mrs Sam
Hamilton, Nola C	Wells, Mrs Laura
Jenneia, Mrs	Williams, Mrs J
Johnson, Miss Jennie	Whyte, Mrs Mary A
Kyle, Miss Mary C	Wright, Mrs G
Kelley, Miss Anna	Wilson, Miss Jane
Lewis, Miss Minerva	Walls, Miss Jennie E

FOREIGN.

Young, Thomas	Smith, 2 Caswell, J L
Vashkaive, T	Freshling, Mrs S
Bopple, Geo	Potter, Mrs Jno William
Patterson, John	
Huffman, Adam B	

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for "advertised letters," and give the date of this list. If not called for within two weeks they will be sent to the dead letter office.

M. W. EVERLETH, P. M.

NEW!

Choice of two routes to St. Louis and the east from Colorado and Utah points via Missouri Pacific Railway. No. 1: The Colorado Short Line via Kansas City. No. 2: The Pleasant Hill Route via Wichita and Ft. Scott. Free reclining chair cars and Pullman buffet sleeping cars on both lines. By using these routes through Colorado, Kansas, Missouri, the tourist, as well as the commission merchant, or stock buyer, is enabled to reach the richest agricultural and stock raising portion of the Middle States, over the finest road bed, with the best railway equipment of any line between the Rocky Mountains, and the Missouri, or Mississippi River. Here the Colorado tourist, or merchant, can get what he needs could before; a direct connection to all the principal cities of Kansas and Missouri without the delay of ... by other lines, in their connections. Try one going; the other, returning. C. A. TRIPP, General Western Freight and Passenger Agent, Denver, Colo. E. E. HOFFMAN, Traveling Passenger Agent, Denver, Colo. B. F. NEVINS, Traveling Freight Agent, Denver, Colo. H. C. TOWNSEND, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.

The Rock Island has always treated you well. Stay with them and they will continue to do so. Ticket office, 12 Pike's Peak Ave.

Have you secured your sleeper on the Rock Island? If not, you had better do so, and let us engage some accommodations on connecting lines for you. Ticket office, 12 Pike's Peak Avenue. Telephone 57.

NEW TRAIN SERVICE FOR COLORADO.

The Missouri Pacific Railway Company, in connection with their famous Colorado Short Line, will on and after August 31st, place a new train service in operation between Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo and Fort Smith, Little Rock and Memphis equipped of New Free Chair cars and Pullman Buffet Sleepers of latest design. This will open a new territory, placing Colorado in direct intercourse with Arkansas and Tennessee, enabling the tourist, as well as the merchant, or stock buyer, a choice of a new route East or South, which for comfort, as well as time saved, or scenery, will be unequaled by any other route. The time of this train service is as follows:

	Leave.	Arrive.
Denver	2.00 p. m.	1.00 p. m.
Colorado Springs	4.20 p. m.	10.45 a. m.
Pueblo	5.40 p. m.	8.40 a. m.
Kansas City	8.10 p. m.	7.20 a. m.
Coffeyville	6.10 a. m.	10.41 p. m.
Wagoner	8.49 a. m.	7.15 p. m.
Van Buren	1.25 p. m.	2.50 p. m.
Fort Smith	1.50 p. m.	4.25 a. m.
Little Rock	9.20 p. m.	5.20 a. m.
Memphis	7.25 p. m.	9.15 a. m.

Are you going east? If so, you will ask for tickets via Wabash Line.

Why? Because in the first place, it is to many of the principal cities of the east the Short Line, and, because, on all trains there are, free to all, new and elegant reclining chairs, and, from points in the Rocky Mountain region, on all through trains, through Pullmans, and, to cap the climax of luxury, all trains are fed on Dining Cars.

C. M. HAMPSON,
Commercial Agent, 1317 17th St.,
Denver, Colo.

The Great Rock Island Route runs solid vestibule trains made up of luxurious Pullman Palace sleeping cars, Horton reclining chair cars free of extra charge, day coaches and unsurpassed Dining car service, smoking cars, etc., Colorado Springs to Chicago via St. Joe or Kansas City without change, and makes direct connections at these points with all lines diverging. To those going east, north or south, this company offers the best service and every possible accommodation, convenience and comfort.

W. W. WOOD,
Ticket and Pass. Agent, 12 Pike's Peak Ave.
Telephone 57.

INTERESTING TO TRAVELERS.

People who know how to travel will be pleased to learn that the increased patronage via the Burlington Route has made it necessary for that popular company to double the daily service between Denver and St. Louis.

Hereafter trains No. 3 and 4 will be run through between these points, consisting of sleeping cars and parlor cars (seats free) and elegant day coaches. No. 4 will leave Denver at 8.25 a. m., arriving at Kansas City 8.15 the following morning and St. Louis 7.20 p. m. same day. No. 3 will leave St. Louis 8.20 a. m., arriving at Kansas City 8.00 p. m., St. Joseph 11 ... p. m. and Denver 6.30 p. m., next day.

On September 15, trains Nos. 15 and 16 will consist of through sleepers, parlor chair cars (seats free) and elegant day coaches, vestibuled solid. It seems unnecessary to mention the Burlington Vestibuled Palaces comprising trains between Denver and Chicago via Omaha, as everybody who travels knows the accommodations are the best and time the fastest on record.

J. C. SWAKIL,
General Agent, 1700 Larimer Street,
Denver, Colo.

NO CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN COLORADO SPRINGS AND CHICAGO VIA THE SANTA FE ROUTE. ELEGANT VESTIBULED TRAIN LEAVES COLORADO SPRINGS DAILY AT 7.50 P. M. NEW PULLMAN SLEEPING CARS AND FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS. SUPPER SERVED IN DINING CAR BETWEEN COLORADO SPRINGS AND PUEBLO.

The motto of The Great Rock Island Route is comfort, safety and ...

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

DENVER & RIO GRANDE R. R.

Colorado Springs November 15, 1890.

NORTH BOUND.

No. ...	Pacific Coast Express	10.50 am
No. ...	Denver, Salt Lake and Ogden	9.50 pm
No. ...	Denver, Canon City Express	6.32 pm
No. ...	Leadville, Glenwood and Aspen	
	Express	10.15 pm
No. ...	Denver and Pueblo Special	11.45 am
No. ...	Trinidad and St. Louis	1.40 pm

SOUTH BOUND.

No. 2	Atlantic Express	5.00 pm
No. 4	Ogden, Salt Lake and Durango Express	3.50 am
No. ...	Kansas City and Denver Express	3.40 am
No. ...	Aspen, Glenwood and Leadville	4.50 am
No. 10	Pueblo and Denver Special	3.50 pm
No. 12	St. Louis and Trinidad	10.20 am

TRAINS ... MANITOU.

Leave	... Leave	3.50 pm
Leave	... Leave	5.05 pm
Leave	... Leave	6.45 pm
Leave	12.10 pm	

TRAINS ARRIVE FROM MANITOU.

Arrive	... Arrive	3.15 pm
Arrive	... Arrive	4.30 pm
Arrive	... Arrive	6.40 pm
Arrive	12.40 pm	

Through tickets for sale to all principal cities east at the depot and No. 16 North Tejon street. Parties can select their own route.

Baggage checked to destination. Pullman palace sleeping cars attached to night trains. Hourly ... reclining chair cars on ... Through the Royal Gorge in the Grand Canon.

For full information call on or address

J. M. ELLISON, Gen'l Agent.

COLORADO MIDLAND RAILWAY.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE DEPOT,
November 1, 1890.

Arrive from Denver	10.55 a. m.
Leave for Leadville, Aspen and Glenwood	10.45 a. m.
Arrive from Leadville, Aspen and Glenwood	3.30 a. m.
Leave for Denver	3.55 a. m.

Suburban Trains

Leave Colorado Springs	9.30 a. m.
Arrive at Colorado Springs	4.15 p. m.

This train goes as far as Florissant.

R. N. NYE, Agent.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE R. R.

June 1st, 1890.

East-bound.	Arrives.	Leaves.
No. 6, Eastern Express	7.35 p. m.	7.50 p. m.
No. 8, Atlantic Express	1.15 a. m.	1.15 a. m.
No. 58, Canon City Ex	... p. m.	... p. m.
West-bound.		
No. 5, Denver Express	7.45 a. m.	7.50 a. m.
No. 7, Colo. Express	1.15 a. m.	1.20 a. m.
No. 57, Denver Express	4.15 p. m.	4.20 p. m.

Trains Nos. 5 and 6 are solid vestibuled trains between Denver and Chicago without change. Trains Nos. 6 and 8 connect at La Junta for New Mexico and California points; at Newton, Kas., for Texas, and at Burton for St. Louis via Frisco line.

Tickets and full information can be obtained at the city office, in Opera House block.

C. C. HOYT, Agent.

GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE.

	DEPART
No. 14 Vestibule limited to Chicago, Kansas City and St. Joe	7.45 p. m.
No. 16 Fast express to Chicago, Kansas City and St. Joe	9.35 a. m.
No. 14 Limited to Denver	9.30 a. m.
No. 20	4.40 p. m.
No. 13 Limited to Pueblo	7.40 a. m.
No. 15	7.10 p. m.
	ARRIVE
No. 13 Vestibule Limited from Chicago	7.30 a. m.
No. 15 Fast express from Chicago	6.50 p. m.

Nos. 13 and 14 are solid vestibule trains between Chicago and Colorado Springs via St. Joseph and Kansas City without change. Tickets on sale and baggage checked through to all points east and west at 12 Pike's Peak Ave. or Union Depot.

W. W. WOOD,
Ticket and Pass. Ag't.

DENVER, TEXAS & FT. WORTH

NORTH BOUND.

No. 22 Denver Express	7.30 p. m.

SOUTH BOUND.

No. 30 Fort Worth Express	11.55 a. m.

BRANCH TRAINS.

No. 23 Arrive from Denver	11.25 p. m.
No. 25 Arrive from Pueblo	3.35 p. m.

To connect with New York steamers via Galveston, leave Colorado Springs Sundays 11.25 a. m.

To connect with New York steamers via New Orleans, leave Colorado Springs Sundays and Wednesdays at 11.25 a. m.

Through tickets to New York via New Orleans and Cromwell Steamship line, and via Galveston and Morgan or Mallory lines.

Baggage checked to destination of ticket. Steamers sail from New Orleans Wednesdays and Saturdays, from Galveston, Wednesdays. Steamship tickets on sale to or from foreign countries via all principal lines.

B. D. BAXTER, General Agent.

POSTOFFICE BULLETIN.

D. & R. G.

ARRIVE From—		DEPART For—
5.00 p. m.	Denver and tributary points	10.00 a. m.
4.10 p. m. and 4.45 a. m.	Pacific Coast and all intermediate points on Central Pacific and D. & R. G. R'y	11.10 p. m. and 11.35 a. m.
12.00 m.	Denver and intermediate points and all eastern ... and from Europe, West Indies, Canada, New England, Middle, Southern and Western states, the Northern and Northwestern Territories	4.40 p. m.
11.30 a. m.	All points on line of Missouri Pacific	4.30 p. m.
7.50 p. m. and 11.40 a. m.	Denver, Mississippi Valley states, Northern and Northwestern Territories	4.00 a. m.
4.35 a. m.	Aspen, Glenwood Springs, Leadville, Salida, Canon City, Pueblo, Southern and Southwestern Colorado	10.45 p. m.
12.00 m.	Colorado City	10.00 a. m.
12.00 m. and 4.50 p. m.	Manitou Springs	10.00 a. m. and 4.20 p. m.

COLORADO MIDLAND.

ARRIVE From—		DEPART For—
4.00 a. m.	Aspen, Glenwood, Leadville and all points on Colorado Midland	10.30 a. m.
4.20 p. m.	Cascade, Green Mountain Falls and Manitou Park	9.00 a. m.

A., T. & S. F. R. R.

ARRIVE From		DEPART For—
1.05 a. m. and 7.50 a. m.	Europe, West Indies, Canada, New England, Middle, Southern and Western states, Old and New Mexico, Arizona and Southern California	7.20 p. m. and 12.20 a. m.

D., T. & G. R. R.

ARRIVE From—		DEPART For—
12.00 p. m.	Denver and intermediate points in D., T. & G.	3.40 p. m.
3.35 p. m.	Louisiana, Texas and intermediate points on D., T. & G.	10.35 a. m.

C., K. & NEBRASKA (C. R. I. & P.)

ARRIVE From		DEPART For—
7.45 a. m. and ...	Lowa points on the line ... and all east of Missouri river	7.15 p. m. and ... a. m.

M. W. EVERLETH, P. M.

THE CENTURY DICTIONARY,

An Encyclopedic Lexicon of the English Language, prepared under the superintendence of William Dwight Whitney, Ph. D., LL. D., Professor of Comparative Philology and Sanskrit in Yale University.

IN SIX VOLUMES.

Abraham Lincoln,

A HISTORY.

By John G. Nicolay and John Hay.

In Ten Volumes. Now Ready.

S. F. Junkin & Co., 301 N. Ninth St., ST. LOUIS.

SOLE AGENTS for Missouri, Kansas and Colorado.

GOOD CANVASSERS WANTED.

$500 Reward!

... THE JOHN C. WEST COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.

SOLD BY G. B. STOBER.

ASSIGNEE SALE

WALL PAPER

AT COST.

From now on we will sell our large and assorted line of Wall Paper below Cost, as we need and must have the money at once.

Come first and get the best selections

F. E. ROBINSON, Assignee, 103 Pike's Peak Ave.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS.

We have just received the largest ... and Children's Cloaks in the city. Full line of Plush Goods and Jackets. Every garment new. We have no last year's styles to show. Don't buy old style Cloaks when you can get new goods for the same or less. We will make Special Prices to early buyers. NEW GOODS ARRIVING DAILY in all the DEPARTMENTS and prices the LOWEST. Give us a look before you buy. No. 10 North Tejon Street, Bank Building.

GIBSON & PAGE

S. N. FRANCIS, Notary Public.
J. G. O'BRIEN, Attorney-at-Law.

Francis & O'Brien,

REAL ESTATE.

Special Inducements in Inside Property, Improved and Unimproved.

Agents for Lots in

West Colorado Springs.	North End Addition.
Grand View Addition.	North Colorado Springs.
Knob Hill Addition.	Rock Island Addition.
East End Addition.	Parrish's Addition.
Washington Heights.	Edward's Addition.

And all other Additions to this City.

Only Agents for LIHUE.

HOUSES FOR RENT.

126 Pike's Peak Avenue.

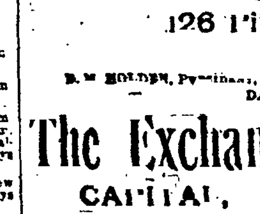
B. W. HOLDEN, President. GEO. DE LA VERGNE, V.-P.
DAVID HERON, Cashier.

The Exchange National Bank!

CAPITAL, - - - $100,000.

DIRECTORS:

F. R. Dow, W. S. Newman, Geo. De La Vergne, N. O. ... D. M. ..., A. L. Lawton, D. Heron, K. H. ..., J. A. Himebaugh, Geo. H. Case, A. S. Holbrook.



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Sewing Machines, Sheet Music, and Musical Merchandise.

Pianos, Organs, Sewing Machines for ...

Hext & Williams,

21 E Kiowa St.

We have made recent additions to our DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT, and have some Rare Bargains to offer.

We are showing three Special numbers in

Black Silk at $1.00 Per Yard

That are Less than the Goods can be Imported for under the new Tariff.

New Jackets and Wraps Opened this Week

New Shapes and Low Prices.

A complete assortment of all kinds of UNDERWEAR for Men, Ladies and Children

Choice Patterns in Carpets, Foreign and Domestic Rugs and Linoleum.

All the best goods and prices as low as the same qualities can be bought for in the country. Dress making done in connection with the store and satisfaction guaranteed.

GIDDINGS BROS. & BENT,

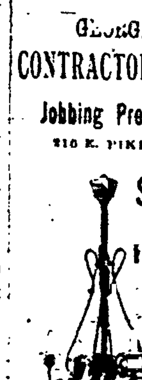
No. 21 South Tejon Street.

GEORGE SLEEMAN,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.

Jobbing Promptly Attended To.

210 E. PIKES PEAK AVE.



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FIRST-CLASS

PLUMBING

A SPECIALTY.

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GAS

AND

ELECTRIC

FIXTURES.

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DENVER, COLO.

HATS FURS

Babcock Bros.

Importers and Manufacturers of

FURS,

Seal Skin Garments, etc.

A specialty. Mail orders promptly attended to. Send for new Fall Catalogue.

1609 and 1611 Sixteenth st.

DENVER, COLO.

SINTON BROS.' DAIRY

Fresh Milk, Cream, Skim ...

AND BUTTERMILK

Delivered Daily in Colorado Springs ... City and Manitou

Orders by ... will ... prompt attention.

AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK

Cor. 17th and Curtis Sts.

Denver, Colo.

PAID IN CAPITAL ... $250,000

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS

L. E. Porter, Pres. Frank Curtis, ... Pres. Howard Evans, Ca...

CITY MARKET.

Stark & Titus, Prop's

(Successors to Callaway & ...)

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Meats, Game,

Poultry, Etc.

A full line of all articles pertaining to a first class market, at prices within the reach of all. Corned Beef and Mutton ... Sausage and Lard, our own make ... own curing. By fair dealing and attention to the wants of our patrons we merit a continuance of patronage.

Orders called for ... parts of the city.

LOCK BOX, 902, ...

FEMININE FASHIONS.

Some of the Late Creations by a Noted French Modiste

Why the Natural Form of Woman Should be Observed

A Gown of the Countess of Paris and Its Type of Style

[illegible] tent the artist [illegible] A woman [illegible] the present [illegible] slighter [illegible] softness [illegible] and thanks [illegible] which she [illegible] ments hav[illegible] gance [illegible] width [illegible] which [illegible] dead weight [illegible] creased the [illegible] without any elegance [illegible] as they added nothing to the grace of the wearer's demeanor. All those futile attributes, those tucked up skirts, those complicated trimmings devoid of reason and meaning. I would a thousand times rather see a woman simply dressed in a plain skirt run together by her maid than overloaded with meaningless accessories.

Totally devoid of grace a woman never is. The feminine form is so beautiful that it requires no artifices. It need only to be set off to the best advantage, not concealed or caricatured. The true art of the dressmaker consists in robing a woman becomingly so as to show off all her good points, the production itself is quite a secondary matter for her the compliments, not for him. I have always had this in view and I flatter myself I have done much to revolutionize fashion. Every one does not think as I do, perhaps, but persons of refined taste, I have found to be generally with me in this matter. My ideas [illegible] were not formed but yesterday. I have been preaching the same thing for years and the world now sees with my eyes. [Do your readers know that one of the styles which has the greatest success this season is a new edition of a dress I made 20 years ago for the Countess de Paris?] I take this to be a most interesting fact, exemplifying what I have just said, namely, that my notions have undergone little change. What pleased me then, pleases me still.

Perhaps the reader is anxious to learn something of this gown that is being worn by a second generation of *elegantes*. If you were to ask me what there is about this dress so particularly attractive my answer would be that its lines follow those of the form beneath. This is the principal rule that should govern the dressmakers. There are paniers which are not paniers, these are folds of material which accentuate without adding bulk to the hips, starting from the front, losing themselves in the pleats of the train and discovering a wide tablier of some such other tissue. Such were the chief characteristics of this gown. It has been made in various materials. For the first time it was in rich brocade of velvet, and again in dark brown silk, folded back over which so as to produce something like the effect of the wings of a swallow.

And what do you say to this other gown? The material—a soft woollen is entirely woven with many lines of another color where they dip in festoons the lines are farthest apart, by drawn nearer together in the more vertical position, and part again as they form a series of upward curves.

This arrangement of figuring was inaugurated by me in the braiding of jacket sleeves last season. I dare say some of your readers remember it. In the model under discussion, the foundation is imperial purple, the waved lines being rendered in a biscuit tone. A few pleats about the waist allow the skirt to fall loosely around the figure without stiffness. The bodice and skirt are cut in *princesse* form at the back but divided one from another in front. Narrow trimming, just touched with a shimmer of gold, outlines the short point of the bodice at the waist, and frames in pear-shaped starlings of the biscuit hue that decorate the upper portion. As for the skirt, it is quite plain being fully and becomingly decorated by its design. The sleeves consist of a deep *bouillonne* of violet velvet enclosing the upper arm and gathered into a tight fitting sleeve or gauntlet. Those who do not care for violet may have it in deep rich blue. I also reproduce the same form in light materials for evening. For instance in tulle, composing the curved lines of pearls and beads.

The latter part of the reign of Louis XV provides us with charming ideas. We abolish the protuberances of the paniers and keep only the form thereof as described above. The long barques of the *Garde Francaise* coat come beautifully as a side decoration. I make these barques the prolongation of the front and sides of a tight fitting bodice, combining them with a *princesse* back which I consider one of the most artistic developments of the modern dress. It exhibits the curve of the figure to perfection and is extremely graceful when cut long enough to train somewhat on the ground. How infinitely superior are these sweeping draperies to bunched up skirts. A few extra inches of material in the length and something less in the width make all the difference in the world.

But to return to the Louis XV coat. It has long and nearly tight fitting sleeves, lapels in orthodox coat fashion and the prettiest of waistcoats—adjusted to the figure and buttoned down the middle with muslin frillings *en jabot*. In some cases the waistcoat itself is in embroidered muslin lined with the same colors as the silk of which the rest of the toilette is made, generally silk with some sort of brocading upon it.

Millinery has occupied a good deal of my attention this season. I may have neglected it somewhat of late, but really the bent of fashion was so antipathetic to me that I preferred to leave the matter in other hands. The new productions in fanciful hats, caps, call them what you like, are not only charming, but successful a new train [illegible] novelty and [illegible] [illegible] why not [illegible] [illegible] Here is a [illegible] [illegible] ugly [illegible] looking [illegible] chrysanthemum [illegible] [illegible] A simpler [illegible] consists of a [illegible] in colors with the [illegible] devised [illegible] complete.

More complicated adjustments comprehend a tiny cloak folded into the small of the back and attached to a ruff, the whole including hat to match in ruby velvet with a wreath of pink roses as a foundation to the quillings of rich crimson standing up about the throat. Others include a muff—a trio that has everything in its favor—harmony to begin with, which I value most of all.

It is well to husband ideas, when they are good and put them to many uses. The *col in botte* or medici collars with flat plastron covering the shoulders makes an admirable wrap for the opera. It is both becoming and useful. Suppose it to be in creamy satin covered with arabesques of lace or gold passementerie, a short boa of golden hued ostrich plumage knotted outside or immaculate white worked in silver. Such a collar the complement of a superb mantle sweeping the ground in a long train, was carried away some weeks since by Miss Emma Abbot and is now doubtless being admired by American audiences who applaud their prima donna in the "Traviata." I said it should bear her name and I have kept my word.

G FELIX

The Black Arts

The new number of the Quarterly Review contains an article upon the modern revival of interest in magic from which we extract some of the more entertaining passages.

It might have been supposed that the days of *grimoires* and incantations, of casting horoscopes and making projections upon quicksilver, had vanished and that these vain occupations had been swept away with the dust of the ages. But that is very far from being the fact and during the last ten years greater interest has been taken in these subjects than for more than a century. In that short period at least fifty volumes dealing with the magical arts have been published in English and French alone, without counting the very numerous volumes of the stark nonsense called theosophy, which have a more or less intimate connection with the spiritualities of occultism. And the revival of interest in these matters has not been merely literary. It has often been practical, and we are not revealing any closely kept secret when we say that in more than one laboratory in London adepts are at this moment making wistful endeavors to obtain the 'primary matter' of the Philosopher's stone. Dr Hartmann, who is a high priest of the spiritual alchemists, claims indeed to have actually performed transmutation, while Alphonse Louis Constant, a French abbe who wrote under the pseudonym of "Eliphas Levi," has left a sprightly account of how, not many years ago, he called up the spirit of Apollonius of Tyana in a London drawing room. Ceremonial magic is, without doubt, extensively practiced in England at the present time, while scores of convinced adepts are daily seeking the secrets of the stars.

The all-important essential for the making of alchemical gold was the 'primary matter,' the first and most tremendous crux of transmutation. The primary matter, the adepts taught, was neither animal, vegetable, nor mineral, it was simply the material out of which the world was made. For centuries the universe was ransacked in a wild endeavor to obtain this elusive matter, which was reputed to be so exceedingly volatile that, although generated in the sight by the earth and the stars, it had entirely vanished by sunrise. Scarcely any natural object, from offal to egg shells escaped testing, in the hope that it might be the much desired primary matter. Many alchemists believed in mercury, still more put their faith in silver, while others scoffed at minerals altogether. Roger Bacon was one of these. Arnold de Villanova trusted in salt, and he and his followers perseveringly experimented with every variety of salt, all to no end. At one time there was a run upon lizards and serpents, then came the turn of vegetable matter, meteoric stones were tried, so were snow, dew and rain water, even human flesh was pounded in a mortar and placed over the fire.

Stories have sometimes been told of the finding of bank notes between the leaves of old books, but hermetic literature contains at least one narrative of how a treasure vastly more splendid was found in a book. As this narrative has never been printed in English we translate a few sentences. The original is MS. No. 171 in the Bibliotheque de l'Arsenal, and is entitled 'Recueil de M Duclos sur la Transmutation des Metaux.' — 'Anselm van Boot, a Flemish physician, found in his father's library an ancient parchment manuscript in an old and broken binding. Wishing to rebind the book, which bore the title 'Cymbalum Aureum,' he pulled off the old wooden binding. In one of the boards he found a small cavity in which was concealed a folded strip of parchment. Inside the parchment was a small paper envelope containing a grain of red powder. Thinking this might perhaps be the philosophical powder he made a projection upon mercury and it was at once transmuted into good gold.'

Royal personages, down to two centuries ago, seem to have had an incurable itch after transmutation. There is extant in the Bibliotheque Nationale an agreement, dated 1567, whereby Charles IX promises the Sieur de Pererolles to erect sundry lands into marquisates, counties and baronies in return for wholesale transmutations promised by the clever courtier. Alchemy never took so strong a hold upon the popular imagination in England as in some foreign countries, but Roger Bacon claimed that he could make gold. It has been advanced for Raymond Lulli that while in the Tower of London where he was kept as a kind of prisoner by Edward II he transmuted 22 tons weight of quicksilver, lead and tin into gold which was coined into 6 000 000 of rose nobles. But alchemy has no more pestilent enemy than facts, and the first English rose noble was not coined until 1465 under Edward IV. There was a coinage of nobles in 1344 when Edward III was king and they too have been attributed to alchemy, but the adept in that case was the monk, George Ripley.

The Rosicrucian is no more a [illegible] than the alchemist, but as he exists in England now he is usually a mere 'Ros[illegible]

[illegible] But he affects such [illegible] himself his [illegible] achievements that only [illegible] Brethren [illegible] The [illegible] [illegible] year. The greater portion of the [illegible] gold fields [illegible] as yet untouched wait [illegible] for the railways which must [illegible] them. Silver mining is being [illegible] cuted with vigor and promises the most excellent results. Coal of good quality exists almost everywhere in vast quantities and other minerals abound. Large industrial populations will spring up and the prosperity of those who follow agricultural and pastoral pursuits must with the increase of railway communications be assured. The prospect is assuredly a bright one.

All South Africans devoutly hope that it may not be marred by any untoward interference from outside. There is room for any number of men to settle in the country, and the more of the right sort who will leave the overcrowded British Isles and establish new homes over there the better, but they must come as colonists and make up their minds to be South Africans. If they entertain the idea that it is their destiny to settle South Africa without the fullest recognition of the rights and the position of the people who are there already or think that the Dutch must go to the wall and be helped to go there only mischief will ensue. Newcomers must resolve to abjure race quarrels and disputes or discussions about flags and to look upon the old population as fellow countrymen and fellow workers in the great work of civilizing the magnificent land which lies before them.

It must be left to the people of South Africa to work out their own destiny unvexed by the imperial parliament and the imperial faddist, and Englishmen at home may look on with equanimity at the realization of the doctrine, 'The imperial government on the coast and South Africa for the people who live in it,' knowing full well that whether the republican flags continue to wave or peaceably disappear in the process of time there will be a practically united dominion in which British civilization and British enterprise will have the fullest scope to assert themselves.

Statistics of Tornadoes

Lieut. John P Finley in September Forum

The tornado, with hardly an exception occurs in the afternoon just after the hottest part of the day. The time of greatest frequency is from 3 30 to 5 o'clock. The tornado season includes March April May June July August and September but storms of this nature may occur in any part of the year. The months of greatest frequency as determined from a record of 20 years are April May, June and July. The single month of greatest frequency is May, April following next in order. The state in which the greatest number of tornadoes has occurred is Missouri followed next in order by Kansas and Georgia. A record of more than 500 tornadoes and windfalls (i e paths of tornadoes through forests) in Wisconsin considerably exceeds the number from any other state—but little weight can be given this comparison owing to the want of thorough investigation of the subject of windfalls in other states. From a careful investigation of the origin of tornadoes and their geographical distribution there is every reason to believe that these storms were as frequent and violent 200 years ago as now. Moreover, there appears to be no cause for any unusual change in the annual frequency of tornadoes for a like period to come.

Washington's Emotion

New York Times

There is an unpublished story of George Washington that deserves to see the light, and although Mr Worthington Chauncey Ford, the editor of Washington's writings has seen fit to suppress it, it is nevertheless authenticated by unimpeachable testimony, for the writer got it from a physician in New Orleans who had heard it from a descendant of a revolutionary soldier who was present on the occasion in question.

Lighthorse Harry Lee according to this account, invented a gun which worked on a pivot and gave a most murderous fire when it was properly manipulated. During a certain skirmish General Lee was working his gun against the British with startling results, for the Br[illegible] were hemmed in in a very tight place. When the action was at its height General Washington rode up. He saw that the British were being beaten and he observed that whenever General Lee gave a swing to his gun a whole line of the enemy fell. He sat on his charger pensively for a while, carefully putting down in his notebook the number that each discharge of Lee's wonderful gun laid low. When there were only a few left he rode up to his friend.

'General Lee' said he, 'your gun strikes me as murderous in its fire. I must beg that you suspend its use until I have communicated its invention to the continental congress.'

'Hold on general,' said Lee, 'just one more fire.'

And giving the gun an extra long swing he fired and destroyed all that remained of the opposing redcoats. Then Washington leaping impetuously from his horse and giving vent to one of those uncontrollable fits of emotion that he was sometimes subjected to, clasped the hand of Lee in both of his, and drawing him to his bosom exclaimed in a broken voice:

'Don't call me general, call me George.'

The Imperial Bank of Germany

London Cor of the Financial Chronicle

During the past two months the Imperial has lost about seven and a quarter millions sterling in gold. Two and a half millions sterling were taken by the Russian government. The remainder went out to other foreign countries and the drain still continues. The export trade is depressed, imports are large and speculation is exceedingly active. The Imperial bank has been lending immense sums to speculators. Last week a German loan of 170 000 000 of marks and a Prussian loan of 65 000 000 of marks together 235 000 000 of marks or about 11½ millions sterling were offered for subscription. The applications amounted to 510 000 000 of marks, or 25½ millions sterling and the applicants were almost entirely supplied by the Imperial bank. In consequence of the accommodation rendered by the bank the note circulation has expanded in the last two months nearly 8 000 000 sterling. The bank therefore, found it absolutely necessary to raise its rate in the hope of stopping the gold withdrawals and attracting the metal from abroad.

THE FRENCH CAPITAL.

A Hoosier Abroad Tells of Parisian Characteristics

As to Beauty it Depends on What You Like

Public Works, Objects of Interest and Common Life

[illegible] that [illegible] Paris [illegible] [illegible] just but [illegible] [illegible] skin the soft [illegible] fully rounded [illegible] the charms of so many [illegible] Paris [illegible] [illegible] in the Bois de Boulogne one [illegible] short [illegible] and stuff by bristles [illegible] the whitening on many a lady's lip.

In [illegible] through Paris I am often [illegible] where the heavy business [illegible] great heaps of merchandise [illegible] jams of loaded drays and wagons [illegible] of machinery and encounter [illegible] unsightly heaps of debris. The streets are almost everywhere broad and very clean, hard and smooth, nine tenths of the vehicles are neat cabs and elegant carriages and all the people on the street seem to be strolling as if they felt that heaven is full of days and earth of nights and all coming this way. One really has to hunt for signs of manufacture or heavy [illegible] it is done. In many of these magnificent blocks, all white and smooth outside and with the windows on the street [illegible] an arched gateway. Entering by that he will find an interior court well filled with boxes and bales among which workmen are active. The plan is obvious. Business is kept out of sight in Paris, all the broad streets are for pleasure seekers.

IN THE LOUVRE

Poverty and crime and misery are kept out of sight also. All the wretched districts described in Les Miserables and in some of Eugene Sue's works are long since destroyed, in their places are broad streets and open squares or circles from which broad avenues radiate in all directions. Louis Napoleon destroyed the worst places, and combined beauty and military advantage by locating the open squares on commanding points from which artillery could sweep all the approaches and the republic has finished the work. They do not intend to have any more impromptu revolutions with barricades and all that sort of thing. I hunted all of one Sunday afternoon for the quarters of the 'Miserables' and did not find them. The poorest sections of the city are tolerably clean and very safe.

Begging is strictly forbidden and beggars are severely punished. Deformed and miserable creatures are not seen upon the streets. Even blind people are very rare, and only solicit alms under the guise of selling something. Paris is meant to be pleasure's capital. It is to be kept attractive for visitors. And verily the scheme pays. The visitors come by tens of thousands and how they do sling the money around. There is no ad[illegible] to any public place, and even the importunate guide has the fear of the police ever before his eyes. The great Louvre, the Tuileries, the Church of Notre Dame and a dozen more places—I have been through them all without paying a cent, or being asked to buy anything more than a bouquet. They manage these things well in Paris.

My best day was in the Louvre. Again and again I would drop into a seat firmly convinced that I was too weary to go farther, but when I had rested a little the sight of a wonderful ceiling in the next room would tempt me on. Whether these ceilings are, as alleged, the most perfectly colored in the world I of course do not know, but I can testify that even the inartistic eye tends [illegible] and the uncultured mind impressed with a sort of awe by their daring subtility. The most noted events in the history of France the tragedies in the careers of many saints and the fabled scenes of classic mythology are pictured on these ceilings in colors at once vivid and natural, the figures so very lifelike that it seems as if they breathe and feel all the passions they portray.

The historical relics would require a volume for description, but I was specially interested in the room where Charles IX stood, on the eve of St Bartholomew and the historic window through which (it is [illegible], but not absolutely proved) he fired on the Huguenots who were attempting to escape across the Seine. As I gazed from the window through the mist and light rain I could almost reproduce the scene. But suddenly the sky cleared the [illegible] along the Quai [illegible] glittered as the rain drops fell from them in the sunshine the Seine sparkled and rippled, while beyond it Notre Dame glowed in the fresh light, and the region on that side looked so pretty and cheerful that it was hard to believe there had ever been vile treachery and massacre there.

[illegible] of the noted pictures in this suite of rooms. The greatest interest seems to be in the Salon Carre and the largest groups are usually about Murillo's 'Assumption of the Virgin' and Paul Veronese's 'Marriage Feast at Cana of Galilee.' Those however, who have not been educated up to the 'old master' standard and they are the majority, crowd into the largest room where im[illegible] single pictures cover the entire walls. Of the smaller pictures I suppose even the brief titles would fill three such columns as this. Personally my interest continued longest in the antiquities and especially in the Egyptian gallery. It is there, if anywhere in the world, that one can see that which fills the inquiring mind with delight, namely, the whole daily life of an ancient people—their religion and commerce, their love and [illegible] their infancy, manhood, marriage and burial, all pictured by themselves [illegible] very receptacles in which [illegible] were laid at [illegible]

[illegible] Notre Dame [illegible] [illegible] One part [illegible] Dame [illegible] In 12[illegible] [illegible] revolutionary times for the [illegible] the red [illegible] on the altar [illegible] the communion vessels they [illegible] too much taste to break and [illegible] in England.

It seemed strange [illegible] great groups of people many of them Protestants to be tramping [illegible] the rails and the [illegible] while a devout congregation was kneeling in the body of the church and the glorious voice of choir and organ was echoing from the lofty ceiling and sounding through the distant corridors but they are used to that in Paris. If the Parisians generally have any religion they have succeeded admirably in concealing it from one. Sunday is kept—that is all hard labor ends at noon and all places of amusement are unusually thronged in the evening. At the Bois de Boulogne one observes an increase of paint and enamel, the ladies look a little more [illegible] the gentlemen stare a little harder, much more wine is drunk, bands multiply, there are more fine carriages and the horses go faster.

There is one place in Paris, however where all gaiety is subdued and all men of all nations move in a sort of reverential awe [illegible] at the tomb of Napoleon in the Hotel des Invalides. The tomb and the adjacent altar are among the very few things [illegible] which have exceeded all description—all that the most powerful imagination had pictured. The peculiarity of the arrangement is that the tomb is below the level on which the spectator stands. Directly under the dome and in the center of what may be called the rotunda is a large circular semi subterranean vault. Around the edge of this is a balustrade over which one looks down upon the tomb below, yet the effect is very great.

The sarcophagus is an immense monolith of pink Finland stone delicately polished, and in it lie the remains of the great warrior. Around it runs a broad and beautiful wreath of green marble set in the mosaic floor. Around the wall and facing the sarcophagus are statues emblematic of Napoleon's principal battles. Directly opposite the door and on the other side of the circular vault stands the noted high altar, the bronze canopy over it supported by four twisted columns of black marble. The light from the dome comes through pale yellow glass and that from the sides through slate colored and pale blue glass, and though one would scarcely expect these colors to harmonize well the general effect is most impressive.

J H BEADLE

Mistaken from His Clothes

Milwaukee Sentinel

'Since a little experience of mine,' said a well known man about town, 'I have been careful in buying clothes always to select the most subdued patterns that were to be found. Some time ago in company with a friend I started for St Paul. We stopped off at New Lisbon for a couple of days and I noticed that as soon as we got in the town the natives commenced eyeing me rather queerly but I did not pay much attention to it. I had but shortly before that invested part of my earnings in a plaid suit and an overcoat that loomed up in the distance as brightly as a locomotive's headlight. There happened to sit by us the first night at supper a native of the place who looked at us for a long time, and then started up a conversation, and I noticed that he used all the 'racy' expressions that he could command. After awhile I left the table and had scarcely gotten out of ear shot when he turned to my companion and said 'Bet you two to one I can tell who your friend is.' 'Well who is he then?' questioned my friend. 'He is a professional gambler.' The gentleman whom I had the honor to travel with was knocked speechless for a moment but being something of a wag himself in a quiet way, he quickly replied with a knowing smile, 'Yes you are right.' About an hour afterward the inquisitive stranger accosted me and insisted on my having a drink with him. After we had disposed of the drinks he became very communicative and insisted on telling me that I looked like a good fellow and that he'd bet I was one of the slick ones. I tried to convince him that I was plodding along trying to earn an honest living, but he would not have it that way. He had made up his mind that I was a gambler and nothing could convince him otherwise. Finally he said to me 'Young man, can you fix cards?' It suddenly occurred to me that it would be a good scheme to keep up the joke so giving him a contemptuous look, I said 'Can I fix cards?' just as though a man who could not was an object of most abject scorn. He at once pulled me into a corner and proceeded to unburden himself about as follows. 'I am right on to you two fellows. You are going up to St Paul to work the fair. I can give you something better than that. There is an old fellow down here in another part of the state who has got about $75 000 in cash in his house. Now, if you will consent to go and work it out of him I will give you $5000 to start on. Mind you I do not want his money but I want to see him lose it. Is it a go?'

I thought the thing had gone too far and tried to convince him that I was not a sharper or gambler but it was impossible. The result of it was that he promised to see me the next day, and in order to avoid him my friend and I got up before day the next morning and took an early train for St Paul.

A few weeks after this I stepped into a barroom on East Water street over which there was a gambling room. Now it is an actual fact that I have never been inside of a Milwaukee gambling house in my life. But fate decrees things strangely at times. Hardly had I got ten into the door when an acquaintance greeted me with 'Hello ——, how is the game going upstairs?' I was just about to reprove him for asking me such a question when looking over to the right who should I see but our friend from New Lisbon, who leered at me in a knowing sort of way, as much as to say, 'Thought you were not a gambler eh! can't fool this chicken.' Innocent as I was, I felt like the guiltiest man on earth and broke out of the place without a word of explanation to any one. Nothing can now convince the New Lisbon man that I am not a professional gambler.'

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6 rooms, lot 50x190 near postoffice	2000	2 lots in W[illegible]	1500
4 rooms, full lot, on S. Nevada ave	2100	[illegible]	[illegible]
5 rooms, good stable	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7 room brick nice lawn and fruit	[illegible]	[illegible] lots, each	[illegible]
4 rooms, nice stable, lawn and fruit	1900	[illegible]	[illegible]
7 room brick [illegible] full lot	[illegible]	[illegible]	1000
3 [illegible] fruit good	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8 rooms nice home [illegible]	[illegible]	16 [illegible]	1500

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M. D SWISHER. [illegible] CARTER

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[illegible]

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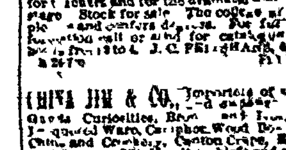

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Manufacturers of
SASHS, DOORS, BLINDS and MOULDING
[illegible] Mill work. [illegible]
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Civil Engineer
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ROOM 2[illegible] BANK BLOCK.

Colorado Sheet Metal Works
GUST. A SEIBT, Proprietor,
MANUFACTURERS OF
HYDRAULIC PIPING for MINES and IRRIGATION
[illegible] Metal Work of Every Description
1735 Blake Street, Denver, Colo.

GEO. J. KINDEL

1533 Lawrence St., DENVER, COLO.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.

In the matter of the [illegible] of E. R. Griswold for the benefit of creditors.

To All Whom It May Concern

Notice is hereby given that E. R. [illegible] of Colorado Springs, Colorado, has [illegible] general assignment of all his property [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] for the benefit of all his creditors [illegible] [illegible] under oath to the [illegible] as by statute provided, and all persons [illegible] said assignor are required to make [illegible] thereof to me.

JAMES E. A[illegible]

Dated at Colorado Springs, Octo[illegible]

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

[illegible] LAND OFFICE AT PU[illegible]
Notice is hereby given that [illegible] to make final proof in support of [illegible] [illegible]

MUSICIANS OF PARIS.

They are Rapidly Increasing in the French Capital.

Glimpses into Vocal and Instrumental Bohemia.

Rules by Which Authorities Govern Street Singers.

PARIS, November 2.—An endeavor was made some time ago to form the itinerant Paris vocalists, of whom there are a large number, into a union and organize a sort of mutual association society. What came of the movement I cannot say, but the idea was certainly a good one. The Parisian street singer must make a very comfortable living, for the number of such singers is rapidly increasing. In order to be a street singer it is not necessary to have a voice or to learn a single song. All that the singer has to do is to walk slowly through the street, intoning a series of remarks with a long pause between each sentence. Usually he poses as a wounded soldier, and it is certain that the popular dislike of the German is constantly increased by the reflection that they failed to kill the street singer and only wounded him in a way that does not interfere with his nefarious trade.

Without wishing to dwell on this new phase of vocal Bohemia, I think it may prove interesting to ascertain how this little world of itinerant vocalists and musicians live under the present administration.

Soon as night comes over the great city, the laboring classes quit their workshops and—send the faubourgs, swarming like bees as they proceed towards their homes. A street-singer is sure to be found somewhere along the road and a crowd soon gathers about him. It is either a love ditty that he carols or a satirical song leveled at some noted political personage. He holds in his hand a bundle of the printed song he sings, and after each couplet stops to offer a copy at two cents a piece. Young girls are willing purchasers. The printed song slowly sells, but the virtuoso of the pavement contrives to place enough copies to make it worth his while at the end of the evening, the more readily as the crowd of listeners is constantly renewed.

There are four distinct classes of street singers in Paris, viz, the *permissionnaires*, who hold a license; the *posticheurs*, who post themselves inside a doorway; the *balladeur*, who walk along the street, and the *sauvetteur*, who cut and run at sight of a policeman.

Of these the *permissionnaires* hold the first place. They are the happiest of the lot. The police authorities grant them a *livret* or workmen's certificate, which they must get stamped every three months. This license, which is regarded as a great favor, is only granted to honest persons or such as are powerfully recommended. They owe their existence to a police ordinance dated February 28, 1809. At that time, M Boutelle, the prefect, or superintendent of police, thought of incorporating all the mountebanks, so as to make of them a regular army of police agents ready to do his bidding. Every individual wishing to become an itinerant vocalist or musician was bound to make a formal demand to that effect and to add a certificate showing that he was of staid life and French nationality.

Soon as the authorization was granted the singer or the musician had to provide himself with a medal, whereon figured the number of the license and the wearer's name. The medal was to be worn conspicuously, attached to some part of the clothing. A small handbook, containing his name, age, birthplace, place of residence and description of his personal appearance, was then handed to him. He was specially enjoined, under penalty of forfeiting his license, not to exercise his calling in more than 41 streets or open places in the capital, a list of which appeared in the handbook. He was to sing or play in summer (April 1 to September 20) from 8 a. m. until 9 p. m., and from 8 a. m. until 6 p. m in winter (October 1 to March 31).

The other conditions were the following: He was to avoid blocking up the public way, and to "move on" as soon as ordered to do so by the police; not to enter the courtyards of private houses or public establishments, such as cafes, restaurants, etc.; to sing, sell or offer his songs, unless allowed to do so by the proprietors or heads of those establishments; not to sing songs that were of a political sort; and finally, never to change his place of residence without previously giving notice to the administration.

On April 20, 1881, M. Andrieux, then prefect of police, summarily put an end to his predecessor's ordinance. He gave orders forbidding all singers and musicians to follow their avocation in the public streets, except on national holidays. No licenses was to be henceforth granted. Those already issued were alone allowed to stand. At the present time scarcely a dozen permissionnaires remain to tell the tale. The oldest of these singers is one Cerquefosse, who lives at No. 80 Rue de la More; he has plied his trade for upwards of forty years. The others, named Vibert, Montpetit, Beaumester, Digard and Mat, have been favored with special stations along the outer boulevards.

The second class of itinerant vocalists and musicians, called *posticheurs*, do not come within the immediate province of the police department. They take up their stations under private doorways or in blind alleys, and as these places do not belong to the city, the police cannot interfere. The landlord of the house or alley grants the necessary permission or refuses it, as he may think fit. The *posticheur* belongs to a very numerous class, and may be said to form the real itinerant vocalist or musician. He is usually some poor devil, either blind or infirm, who snuffles with broken voice a song of other days, or some stray workman whom disease has thrown on the street. At other times the *posticheur* is an unfortunate mother with a family to feed, or a wretched woman who has children to extort sympathy from the charitable. Occasionally the *posticheur* may be a genuine but penniless artiste.

Who, in his peregrinations through Paris, has not once at least come across the famous clarinet player, the "man with the white cotton night cap," which he invariably wore while lustily playing his favorite instrument in the depth of a court yard, when a crowd of people stood listening enraptured under the doorway? This man obtained a first-class prize at the conservatoire, was at one time a musician of the orchestra at the Grand opera, and became the recipient of more than ten honorific distinctions. He was also decorated with a life saving medal for some deed of valor he had accomplished. His character, however, was of too independent a nature to rest satisfied with the Academy of Music, the stage lights and the boxes bristling with beauty and brilliants. He must needs forego this narrow sphere for the open streets, with its rattle and rush, or the court yard of houses, where hundreds come to the windows, or populous alleys and passages, crammed with families and children, where his extraordinary talent had full play and where coin came dropping at his feet "thick as autumnal leaves in Vallombrosa." He played when he liked and as he liked, and threw up a position which was too dearly purchased, he thought, by the monotony of a regular existence. I have seen him at Belleville, at Montparnasse, at Montmartre; everybody knew him; he was liked by all; and he often did a good turn to a brother musician who was less fortunate than himself. He was at times at the head of a troop of itinerant *posticheurs* like himself and engaged their services at so much a day to undertake artistic tours throughout the length and breadth of Paris. He died four years ago, and his portrait was added to the printed letter which it is usual in France to send out to friends and relatives at a person's decease. I may here state that many a theatrical and cafe concert celebrity has commenced his artistic career by singing in the streets and courtyards of Paris.

The *balladeur* (a slang expression in French for a "promenader") sells his songs as he slowly walks along. He is usually to be met with in the outer quarters of the city, and unless he has a fine voice, which is rarely the case, eks out a miserable existence. Man and wife are often to be seen strolling side by side, each vying to outdo the other in rivalry of discordant sounds.

Finally, we have the itinerant singer who works his racket *a la sauvette* (from *se sauver*, to run away). Hence the *sauvetteur*. This hybrid sample of a vocalist takes up his station where he best can, in out-of-the-way places, and especially at corners where several streets converge, so as not to be caught as in a trap. He has a pal, called in French slang *un gaffe*, who is on the watch while the other sings and gives warning when a *flique* or policeman heaves in sight. This kind of singer is hounded by the police because his songs are almost always of a low and immoral order.

Since the new law on the Press was passed these itinerant vocalists may sing almost anything they please. Thus it often happens that a song intended for some cafe concert or music hall, for which the necessary authorization was refused, is taken up by the street singers, and the censorship cannot prevent them doing so.

The little *piffarari*, or Italian street musicians, who were formerly quite a feature in Paris thoroughfares, have now completely disappeared. For many years they were to be seen besetting the chief cafes, and in some instances deafening the customers with their barbaric renderings of Verdi and Donizetti. M Camescasse, prefect of police, was the first to question the propriety of granting medals of authorization to these boys and girls. The children were cross examined with a view to finding out whether they were employed by some taskmaster or were working on their own account. He thereupon limited the number to twenty-five. The origin of these precautions dates back to the exhibition of 1878. The police then made a strange discovery. At No 7, Rue Aubat, near the Buttes Chaumont, a hulking Italian, who gave the name of Paola Montolio, gathered together nearly eighty little street musicians of tender years, who had literally been sold by their parents, in the neighborhood of Piacenza. Each evening the victims returned and gave up their earnings, 40 cents being the minimum enforced. A miserable meal of garlic soup and bread was then served to those who brought home money, while those who were unsuccessful were unmercifully flogged. The cries of the children attracted the attention of the neighbors, who communicated the facts to the police. Montello turned out to be an escaped criminal whose real name was Orso Vallelli, and who had originally been a brigand in the papal states. He was handed over to the Italian police, and is now undergoing his sentence. Since this discovery the picturesque *piffarari* have gradually disappeared from the streets of Paris.

M. Lozé, the present prefect of police, took severe measures last year against that almost irrepressible perambulating cacophonist, the organ grinder. His instructions were pithy and to the point. If anywhere found in the open streets of the capital, the culprit was to be, in the words of the police order, *dirige sur le Depot*, or "walked off to the lock-up," and his instrument to be sent to a kind of pound called the Fourriere, which contains all the flotsam and jetsam collected by the representatives of the law on their diurnal beats. There is a provision in this stern ukase issued by the head policeman of the city. Performers on the *organes de barbarie*, or barrel organs, are allowed to murder operatic airs in the courts and blind alleys at their own free will. The men, however, admitted to this privilege are very few, they must show some reason why they adopted the peculiar profession of discouraging hand organ music in preference to stone breaking, asphalt puddling or cultivating corn and wine in rugged Piedmont, level Lombardy or sunny Tuscany.

The privileged organ grinders, moreover, wear badges on their arms. These articles are in brass, engraved with a lyre and the name of the padrone. Soon after this new regulation was issued a strong exodus of music mongers and *piffarari* took place in the direction of free England, which is the happiest hunting ground of itinerant Italian musicians.

I once interviewed an organ grinder, who came under my windows every Thursday morning about noon. He was a strong, black eyed and black bearded man of 40, who, he told me, had a wife and son. His birthplace was Parma. He had traversed all over Prussia, Belgium and Alsace before coming to Paris, and knew the most out of the way nooks and corners of Berlin, Cologne, Frankfort, Heidelberg and Stuttgart. He had been eight years, but was not satisfied. The lands on this portion of the capital he alleged, are not within his beat, the rich gave nothing, there were too many organs. He had eight different beats in the poorer quarters of the city, one each day in the week. But there, it was bad. His receipts were [illegible] cents a day. Some days he took more, but he was generally cheated. He was reported. There were too many about, raw hands who knew nothing of the tunes they played. A certain knowledge of music was necessary to keep time in turning the handle. He had been a violinist in his younger days, but had lost his fiddle. Moreover, commerce was at a deadlock, and when commerce didn't go, why people regarded the poor organ grinders. Spring was the best season, or say from October to July. He hired his instrument from Gasparini and sometimes from Gavoli, manufacturers, out by the Barriere de Trone. Gavoli was the better of the two, but a little dearer. The instrument he had that day was a fine Neapolitan piano organ, with mahogany facings and metallic chords. It was worth a hundred dollars to buy, but he had the loaner's confidence. He paid fourteen cents a day for the loan of the instrument, and two cents extra for the prop on which it rested when he played. All was not clear profit in organ grinding as people thought; not by any means. Most of his colleagues lived in the poorer quarter of the city, out by the Barriere du Trone, or in the Rue Sainte Marguerite, or the Passage Sainte in the Faubourg Saint Antoine. Some had their lodgings in the house of a man named Berni, who rented barrel organs to his inmates, in the Passage Colomo. Others again lived at La Villette and at Sainte Ouen.

When that plague of cities—the organ grinder—went about unmolested, I had a way of my own to get rid of him. Soon as one of that accursed race appeared before the window, I stepped out on the balcony and listened, with evident symptoms of the liveliest satisfaction and delight, while the miscreant ground his programme through. Astonished at this unwonted appreciation, he naturally expected a substantial recompense. But when, this was signified, a frown took the place of a smile on my face. I deserted the balcony and shut the window. The baffled musician rarely failed to make a note of my house, and ground elsewhere for the future.

The Paris detectives discovered that a large number of itinerant musicians were the accomplices of burglars and thieves, and that they attract unsuspecting people (who fancy they love music) to the windows while the confederates ply their trade inside. One of the barrel organs recently to be heard in the streets of Paris was formerly that which figured in the trial of the murderers of Fualdes, the instrument being used on that horrible occasion to stifle the cries of the victim.

I remember a story which will prettily close this letter on itinerant vocalists and musicians. Mlle. Anne Dronsart, then a promising pupil of the conservatoire, was sitting one morning at her window in the Rue Sertier, when a poor woman came along the street singing in a low and broken voice in the hopes of earning a few sous. Her glance was directed pitifully toward the houses on either side, but the windows all remained closed, and the much-needed help came not. She turned sorrowful away to try her fortune in another quarter; but the aching limbs refused to carry her further and the poor wretch sank down on the pavement. It was but the work of an instant for Anne Dronsart to fly down the stairs to the succor of her unfortunate sister, to raise her from the ground, and to lend starvation written on her wan features. Money she had long to give—her own studies and the necessities of daily life absorbed the whole of her little pittance—but she took the woman's hand in hers, and with the fair face of her young voice woke the echoes of the street with one of the airs which had so often won the admiration of the professors at the conservatoire. Like magic the windows on all sides flew open, and at the conclusion of the song a shower of silver pieces came down until at last the poor woman was sent on her way with a sum of fourteen dollars in her pocket.

GEORGES GIRON.

"The Rock of Chickamauga."

Indianapolis Journal.

General George H Thomas is about as well known by his soubriquet of "The Rock of Chickamauga" as "Stonewall" Jackson by the one that clings to him. No doubt most persons understand that "The Rock of Chickamauga" as applied to General Thomas refers to his moral qualities, his unshakable firmness as a soldier. But there seems to have been a literal interpretation. Some time ago Miss Ransom, the artist, painted an exquisite picture of General Thomas, intending to sell it to the government. She represented General Thomas at the battle of Chickamauga. When the painting was finished the lady invited several officers who served under the general to visit her studio and give their judgment. The astonishment of the visitors was great when they found that the lady had perched the general upon a big boulder. In a gentle way they tried to explain to Miss Ransom that she had misunderstood the reference to "The Rock of Chickamauga." They told her that General Thomas did not stand upon a rock. But the lady insisted that she was right, she said she had been to the battle of Chickamauga and had seen the Rock of Chickamauga which the general had stood on, and which she had painted in her picture. General Wilder, an Indiana man who commanded a brigade in the battle of Chickamauga, is about to locate a real rock of Chickamauga in memory of his old commander. General Wilder is now interested in a railroad between Lookout mountain and Crawfish Springs. He has arranged to transport from Lookout the biggest boulder which one can carry on car trucks. This boulder is to be set up at the spot where General Thomas stood while the successive charges of the confederates were beaten back from Snodgrass hill. Upon the boulder will be inscribed these words only: "George H. Thomas, the Rock of Chickamauga."

REDEEMING MONEY.

Robert Graves Writes a Letter Telling How It is Done.

Chief Rogers and His Work and the Work of His Experts.

What Fire, Quarrels, Rats and Babies Can Do.

(Special Correspondence.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—A piteous appeal was received at the redemption division of the treasury department a few days ago. It was from a poor girl who works in a cotton mill in New Hampshire. By denying herself many of the necessities and comforts of life she had managed to save up $40. With this she intended paying off the chattel mortgage on the furniture of the rooms occupied by herself and mother—a mortgage given to secure a loan to tide the little family over a period of sickness. The savings—two $20 national bank notes—were put away in an envelope.

AN EXPERT COUNTER AT WORK.

On taking the envelope from its hiding place the girl inserted her thumb and forefingers and pulled out, as she supposed, both of the bills. Then she threw the envelope in the fire. But as ill luck would have it one of the bills was new and crisp. The other was old and worn. After leaving the house she discovered that she had only the crisp bill with her. Hastening home she looked in vain in the open grate. The ashes of the envelope and its precious contents had been scattered by the flames. There was nothing left. Of course the girl was distracted. On the advice of friends she wrote to the redemption division of the treasury department. Her letter was stained with tears, and it was with some bitterness that she wrote: "The bank which issued the bill is rich, and I am poor, so poor. I do not see why it should get richer at my expense."

"This is a sad case," said Chief Rogers, of the national bank redemption division, "but of course we could do nothing. We have many such cases, and at times it pains us deeply to be compelled to write to the unfortunates that we are powerless to help them. In this case it is true that the national bank which issued the lost note will be $20 richer by the accident, and the girl will be $20 poorer. But we cannot compel the bank to reimburse her on her statement, nor even on her affidavit, even if it were supported by many other affidavits. If the girl knew the name of the bank which issued the note perhaps the officials of the bank would give her a new note. I have known that to be done where the proof of destruction was indisputable. But in this case the poor girl did not know the name of the bank which issued the note."

"Suppose the girl had found the ashes and sent them on. Could you have done anything for her then?"

"All would depend upon the nature of the ash. In this case it is extremely improbable that the ashes could have been rescued in legible form. There seems to be a belief in the minds of many people that no matter how nearly destroyed money may be by fire all they have to do is to send the ashes on here and get new notes. Once we actually received a tin fruit can half full of fine ashes from a Montana ranchman, who wrote that he had $7,000 in the can, and, while he couldn't see how we were going to verify his statement by the ashes, he supposed that was our affair, and that we knew our business. Of course this was an absurd supposition on his part. There are some things that are beyond even the skill of our sharp eyed, facile fingered young women."

These young women do some wonderful things, it is true. Time and again have they taken unrecognizable wads of paper—mere pulp and deftly, patiently, picked out of it thousands of dollars of bank or treasury notes sufficiently perfect to warrant the department in issuing new notes in their place.

"The chief trouble is," added Chief Rogers, "that people are not satisfied to send us the remains of burned or drowned money just as they recover it. They almost invariably pick at the stuff themselves, through anxiety or curiosity, and in that way so injure the texture of the notes or disarrange the charred remnants that our experts are able to do less with the stuff than they could have done had the damaged money been sent to them just as found. The bankers understand this better, and when their money is burned in a safe or vault they carefully remove and ship the entire packages without disturbing them in the least.

Fire has such an effect on printed matter as to bring out the impression of the type more clearly even than it was in the original, and when a package of notes that lost has charred to a cinder are sent us we have little difficulty in separating the films with sharp knives made for the purpose, introducing fragile sheets from another, and identifying every note in the lot. The same thing is true often of money that has gone through conflagrations in pocketbooks. I remember one instance in which a pocketbook came to us that had been the seat of a fire in which the house and all its contents of furniture, etc., had been destroyed, and of the trousers in the pocket of which the book had not a vestige was left. The pocketbook was of heavy morocco, and it came to us an unrecognizable mass of charred material. One of our young women experts picked off the sides of the pocketbook so deftly that she had to save her a little pile of charred bank notes as pretty as anything you ever saw. Every note in the lot, amounting to some six or seven hundred dollars, was saved.

"What ragged money if it has not been disturbed is easily handled. It is chiefly a question of drying out. Money from pocketbooks, which farmers have dropped in pig pens and other filthy places and found a year or two later is not nice to handle, nor is money that has gone through sewers in cities. Still, we have to take it as it comes. Nor is money recovered from the bodies of drowned men or that taken from graves a pleasant thing for our young women to count, patch up and verify, but we cannot be choosers.

"Aside from ordinary wear and tear, the most prolific cause of destruction of currency is the parlor stove. You would be surprised to look over our correspondence files and see the large number of cases of this sort. The householder of his wife has some money which he or she is afraid to put in bank. So it is secreted in summer in the parlor stove, where burglars would never think of looking for it. Fall comes, some one starts a fire in the stove and away goes the money. Many years ago we ceased to wonder at the stupidity of man in thus burning up his money, and have come to look upon it as a part of the business. I say man, though it must be owned woman is the chief sinner in this way. Some of these cases are very pitiful—cases of destruction of the savings of a life of toil, of the purchase price of homesteads, of the money earned for back pay, possibly, and depended upon to comfort the declining years of the owners. But it is very rarely we are able to do anything in the way of relief.

"Another common cause of the destruction of bank notes is the baby. Babies like to chew everything that falls in their way, as every one knows. But they appear to have an especial fondness for national bank notes. If I had all the money the babies of the country have masticated in the past fifteen years I would be a rich man. I could take you out in our counting room this minute and find you a ten or twenty dollar note which some cherub has chewed into pulp, and which one of our young lady experts is trying to pick ten or twenty dollars' worth of paper out of. It is an every day occurrence. The pet pup is still another fruitful source of destruction. He gets hold of a wallet, a package of notes or a stray bill and has a great deal of fun with it, often at his owner's expense. I have more than once known a two dollar dog to destroy two hundred dollars' worth of bank notes.

"We once received here for redemption a hundred dollar bill which Cad Old Johnny had twisted into a lighter for his cigar, and which some shrewd fellow had torn from his group in a game of poker. Luckily for the latter fully three-fifths of the note remained intact, and we redeemed it at its full value. The law is, you know, that where three-fifths of a note are presented full face value is to be paid; more than two-fifths and less than three fifths, one-half face value; less than two fifths, nothing. This protects us against over redemption.

"Concerning this law a very good story is told. Some years ago part of a $1,000

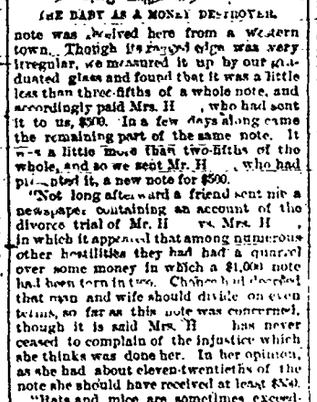
THE BABY AS A MONEY DESTROYER.

note was received here from a Western town. Though its ragged edge was very irregular, we measured it up by our graduated glass and found that it was a little less than three-fifths of a whole note, and accordingly paid Mrs. H , who had sent it to us, $500. In a few days along came the remaining part of the same note. It was a little more than two-fifths of the whole, and so we sent Mr. H , who had presented it, a new note for $500.

"Not long afterward a friend sent me a newspaper containing an account of the divorce trial of Mr. H vs. Mrs. H , in which it appeared that among numerous other hostilities they had had a quarrel over some money in which a $1,000 note had been torn in two. Chance had decreed that man and wife should divide on even terms, so far as this note was concerned, though it is said Mrs. H has never ceased to complain of the injustice which she thinks was done her. In her opinion, as she had about eleven-twentieths of the note she should have received at least $600.

"Rats and mice are sometimes exceedingly luxurious in their nest making. Not long ago we redeemed $100 worth of notes for a Texas man who for many years had given up all idea of finding his missing treasure.

It had been hidden away in what was supposed to be a secure place, and nearly a quarter of a century later, in repairing the porch of the old house, was found doing service as lining for the nest of a family of



LUXURIOUS MICE.

wealthy mice. Enough of the fragments was recovered to enable one of our experts to identify $400 of the $1,000 which the mice had made use of.

Chief Rogers is an enthusiast in his work, and though he has been nearly seventeen years in his present post he never loses interest in the details and complications of his division, which is one of the most admirable branches of the public service.

DANBY GARRETT.

JUSTICE BETWEEN MAN AND WIFE.

Awful Mistakes.

Society Editor (jumping up from the breakfast table) Elvira, pack my valise right away. I'm going to leave for the mountains in twenty minutes.

His Wife—Why, Herbert, what in the world is the matter?

Society Editor—Do you see this item in my column? "The Hon. George Jones is stopping at the Hubbell house." I wrote it "staying." Chicago Tribune.

The western paper that referred to the leader of the party as the "greatest chief among them all," and by a compositorial error called him "the greatest thief among them all," came out in deep mourning the next day for the editor.—Light.

A Country Seat.

At the club.

"What on earth has become of Blankins? Haven't seen him in a month of Sundays."

"Didn't you know that he retired to the estate that his family purchased for him in the suburbs?"

"No; where is it?"

"Why, in Greenwood, the poor fellow's been dead a week."—Judge.

Should Have Blown Out the Gas.

It was Mr. Wayback who had heard much about pressing the button and some one else doing the rest. He went to the city, and pressed the button in his room all night, but says he didn't get a bit of rest.—Boston Times.

A Question Misapprehended.

"Who wrote that book you are reading?" asked Mrs. Laker.

"Lady Blennerhasset," replied her husband.

"I didn't ask who has it, but who *wrote* it." Judge.

NYE TAPS HIS BRAIN.

He Answers Some Curious Questions of Anxious Inquirers.

Fast Railroad Time and the Assassination of Hens.

Points on Dress Suits and Autograph Album Verse.

(Copyrighted by Edgar W. Nye.)

The following letters of inquiry are awaiting answers, and I hasten to quench myself with the cool contents by replying thereto the cool many chained in order that the general public may participate in the benefits of a well-stocked mind and have patient research of a lifetime.

Rev. F. P. Coon, of Waushara, Wis., writes: "Will you tell me whether I am right in attacking the theatre

SHE RAISED THE HATCHET.

manager referred to personally or through the papers? Six weeks ago a theatre manager told me that if I would notice his theatre each week I would be entitled to two tickets at his house. I publish a small but pure and sprightly weekly paper here called The Waushara Tidings. I spoke of the theatre pleasantly, but for six weeks could not get away to Chicago to see the play, as my boots was not yet completed.

"Night before last I went in and took twelve people, as I regarded myself as entitled to two tickets per week for the six weeks. On like of my surprise when I was met grufflly at the box office by a man who sneeringly gave me two tickets only and told me to move on. My friends thus had to pay $18 for tickets, besides car fare, as I had come away ill prepared to meet such an exigency, feeling certain that I would be treated right when I got there. Now, should I attack him personally, or give him a cutting editorial in The Tidings? Tell me as soon as you can, as I ought to attend to it right away, before the matter blows over."

You should write him a scathing letter, print a highly abusive editorial at the same time, and then attack him with brass knucks on the following evening. It has been held by the supreme courts of Massachusetts and Nebraska that a weekly or a daily notice of a theatre or railroad is cumulative, and entitles the noticer to the aggregated increment of cumulative notices. For example, if a paragraph soothing to a railroad be good for a pass, a repetition of the soothing paragraph would entitle the noticer to still another pass and so on. Therefore if you had chosen to remain at home all the year, and mention the theatre regularly and in a friendly way daily, you would be entitled at the end of the year to what might be called a Waushara day at the theatre, with souvenirs. You could also have the house perfumed with crab apple blossom, and soft voiced ushers would come and bathe your heated temples.

Now, knowing the law and your rights in the case, nothing remains for you to do but to attack the manager and make him say that he had reconsidered the matter before he had so rashly consented to be kind.

P. D. Q., Amherst, Mass., writes to me with regard to the fastest railroad time on record. 2. Also whether it is proper for a man in the absence of her husband to kill a hen for dinner, and whether it does not correspond to do so.

1. The fastest time made for one mile was four and I know not how many seconds; Edward Cornish, engineer. The fastest ten miles was made on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern by a locomotive conveying a fire engine to Sing Sing, time, 8 minutes. It was done in February, 1874. The fastest time made was made in 1874, time, 8 minutes. It was on the Chicago division, and was the occasion of the conveying of Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt, whose flippant remarks and low estimate regarding the public were the cause of the deepest shame and sorrow on the part of the public.

2. A woman may or may not kill a hen according to dogma proper. Mr. McAllister says she should not mutilate it through tenderness of heart. I once knew of a beautiful society lady who lost her husband by death. He caught cold [illegible] waiting for his wife to come home from one of the Patriarch balls in New York. He died quite suddenly, leaving his beautiful wife almost wholly unprovided for. Too life insurance company burst with a loud report as he became the deceased. She was left alone in New York with no means whatever, and has since found some new groups into which she could pass her party dresses. The hen she killed was given her tastefully calculated.

Impelled by the power of hunger she killed a hen, of which she had [illegible] on the death of her husband. It was a sad night to see her in her heavy, long crape veil, which was [illegible] with hardtack [illegible] and pan fillward the hen. Some could with dry eyes see the poor [illegible] widow [illegible] at with a coarse pole [illegible] the new laid [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] rich [illegible] away to [illegible] and scalding [illegible] At last he dropped the hen, and [illegible] the block where an odious hatchet was ready to behead the poor [illegible] Twice she spit on her pink palm and grasped the [illegible] again. Twice she gave her strength, but the fowl appealed to her so powerfully that she turned away. The third time she raised the hatchet she held it over her right hand to take the life of the bird she held in her left, and closing her eyes, with a faint prayer she brought down the shining blade with all its force, cutting off the head of the poor hen just back of the front teeth.

With a shriek of agony the great society leader went to her room and flung herself on the bed. After taking a long draught from a beautifully frequented tear jug holding about a gallon she became calmer. The hen was found years after half way up the rain water pipe of a deserted chateau, and was recognized by the absence of a toe and the wad gum filling in one of her wisdom teeth.

Ali Baba, Cairo, Illinois, writes to me to know how long it takes to properly digest the food we most commonly eat.

That depends of course on what we most commonly eat. Patti de foi gras requires three hours and forty five minutes. Roast canvasback duck, stuffed with oysters and followed by a short, crisp speech on the tariff, requires over four hours for digestion. Roast beef requires three hours; soft boiled eggs three hours. Also hard boiled or fried on both sides and on both ends, as Mr. McAllister so nicely puts it in his great work on Society as he found it, suffering from expo ure.

Fromage de brie requires three hours and thirty minutes, baked hay one hour and twenty minutes, custard pie three hours, potato top graves with pig's jowl, a la Delmonico, requires two hours and eighty minutes, milk two hours and fifteen minutes, home made bread pudding, the honeymoon three weeks, angel food made from celestial recipe twenty-four hours, chicken sauterne two hours, chicken pase three hours, chicken alumode two and three-fourth hours.

Lalla Rookh, East Friendship, Rhode Island, asks: "1. When is the proper time to put on a full dress suit, and what should my wife wear when I am dressed in a full dress suit? 2. What will a full dress suit cost? 3. Should she wear full dress on communion Sunday unless in good standing in the church? 4. You must mix up a good deal with the best society in New York; is there as much drinking there as we read about? 5. Is there any way of removing a birthmark or superfluous hair? 6. Who wrote 'Beautiful Snow?' 7. Where can I get Ella Wheeler Wilcox's Poems of Passion? 8. What is good for sleeplessness? 9. What would be a good verse for an autograph album?"

1. The proper time to put on a dress suit is dinner time, according to the best usages, though if we have a picked up dinner, and in the middle of the day, I often omit the full dress and come down in the same suit which I have worn in the forenoon while breaking steers or doing other light household work. Dinner dress contemplates however that the dinner shall not be earlier than 6 o'clock. People who eat dinner promptly when the noon whistle blows rarely wear full evening dress at dinner, for they would have to again shack themselves before they could resume their plowing. Nothing is in worse taste than the custom of plowing or husking corn in full dress. If you have just purchased a new dress suit, you will probably wear it a little earlier in the day than you will after you have had it some time. Do not be too eager, however, to wear it, for it is very poor taste indeed to wear full dress at dejunay or at mass.

Your wife should also wear full dress when you do unless she should prefer to remain out of sight. The wife's full dress may consist of lace overdress with waist and skirt, or skirt anyhow. Some wear a corsage in place of the waist, and filled in with illusion, though it is more common to scorn all efforts at illusion and be perfectly frank, open and above board. At first your wife will hesitate about appearing in full dress but by resorting to stimulants she will overcome this natural reserve and converse with great freedom.

2. A full dress suit will cost you the price of a good cow at least, say from $75 to $100, though the former price will give you as good satisfaction if done by a good honest tailor as the latter. In England you can get one of equally good quality for £6, and there will be enough extra cloth in the suit to make your little boy a nice overcoat.

BREAKING A STEER IN A DRESS SUIT.

3. One should not wear a full dress suit to blow one's nose on a black silk handkerchief at the communion table. It is vulgar and vis-a-vis. Even if you are in good standing you will look better in a black frock coat, with vest and trousers of the same dark material. The same rule will apply to immersion. Never try to attract attention by being the only one in full dress. A young lady acquaintance of mine obtained remission of her sins and while being immersed in the water [illegible] She never [illegible] caught a chill in one of her legs after being all hot up by walking to the river, being a little behind time, and now coughs like everything.

4. No; there is far less drinking in New York than generally reported, so far as good society is concerned. In our set, which really has a great influence in molding the customs of Europe, we rarely drink to excess. Now and then we take a glass of beer with our victuals or drink a little bitters in the spring of the year, but not of us can drink or we can let it alone. We seldom let liquor get the best of us, and some of us do not drink at all. I think I use less and less of the vile demon every year. I hate to put an enemy in my mouth that will steal my brains for an hour or two a day.

5. You may remove a birthmark by using a stump puller, but you must use the stump with it or you will inflict self needless pain. The same is true of superfluous hair. You can remove it but in digging up the roots of it you will [illegible] them out with the [illegible] and be need not to hurt the [illegible] of the skin or follicles.

6. A very good verse to write in an album, I think, would be something like the following:

Go little book, go
Bearing each closed name
Thy mission where thy owners might
They be glad that you have come.

Bill Nye.

Important Repairs.

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"Yes, sir. What is wrong?"

"I notice that two of the seats are open easily. Have them attended to."—New York Sun.

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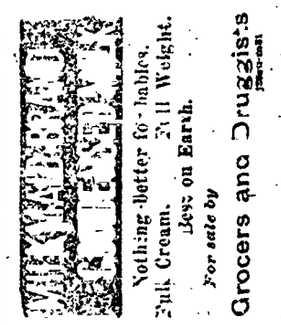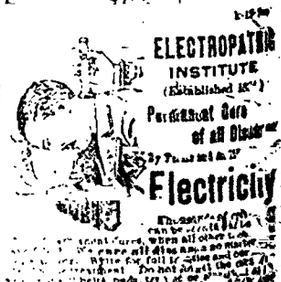
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